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VOL. XXIV NO. 122 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

British Plan To Speed Up War Preparations

Inskip Scheme For Arms Manufacture

ESTIMATES PRESENTED TO COMMONS

Contracts For Supply Of Needs Of Modern War

LONDON, May 21.

"If the storm should burst over our heads, we are not likely to have a long time to expand our production," declared Sir Thomas Inskip, introducing the estimates of the Ministry for Co-ordination of Defence in the House of Commons.

At 24 Hours' Notice

He added:—"We must be prepared with an output capacity that can be switched on at 24 hours' notice to meet the needs of war on a modern scale. Government is now ready to allocate contracts to firms hitherto engaged on peace time work.

Classification Of Firms

Four-hundred firms have received detailed inspection; 500 others have received preparatory inspection. The firms have been classified and allotted different departments and an orderly plan for the survey of the industrial resources of the country has been made.

The most important stage is the plans for producing all the the putting into operation of material required.

The Minister added that he would shortly be allocating contracts for full supply of gauges and machine tools for which purpose it might be necessary to give Government orders priority, as he did not think a substantial quantity of gauges could be produced under four or five months, while the getting of machine tools might take longer.

It was necessary to provide moorings and necessary aircraft for the increased personnel and steps being taken to enlist motor firms who would be asked to build new premises and extensions at Government's expense. These would remain Government property. Thus they would have a reserve capacity without interference with normal trade.

Rigorous steps would be taken to prevent profiteering. Among many matters engaging attention were the question of battleships and fleet air arm. A Sub-Committee under Sir William Beveridge had been appointed to arrange food supply for the civilian population in war time. The Minister was also engaged in measures for the protection of merchant shipping, aircraft defence and passive measure for the defence of the civil population.—Reuter.

powerful contribution to the Defence debate in the Commons. He opined a serious organisational blunder was to link the functions of the Head of the supply board with the coordination of strategic thought. For example Sir Thomas Inskip would have to deal with the problems such s the retention of British command of the Mediterranean in the new and changed diplomatic conditions. There was also the tremendous question of military value of Russia and whether Britain was endangered from air not only by bombs but by a substantial landing of forces by air in the country where nobody was armed or trained in seizing important points for a long time. At the same time, Sir Thomas Inskip was responsible for seeing that the country had enough of cobalt chromium and nickel and hundred other vital matters. In the meantime everything was worse from the viewpoint of peace and safety than a year ago. The country would have to pass through a long valley of unprotectedness and in that period, events in Europe may reach climax.

Mr. Churchill advocated the establishment of a Ministry of Munitions with the assistance of a dozen most active young businessmen in the country.—Reuter.

MINISTRY FOR *MUNITIONS?*

Mr. Churchill made the usual

MUSSOLINI & BADOGLIO

Will They Decide To Break With League If "Sanctions" Are Continued

ROME, May 21.

A meeting of the Cabinet—the first since the annexation of Abyssinia—has been summoned for May 30 just after the arrival of Marshal Badoglio for a short holiday.

According to one report, he will be in Italy only a few days. It is open secret that he is suffering from the strain of campaign. Signor Mussolini will doubtless consult Marshal Badoglio with regard to the dispositions which should be taken to meet the eventuality of the League Council deciding to continue Sanctions in which event, Italy's final break with Geneva will seriously be considered.

It is not believed here that there is any danger of war and a European war is the last thing Italy desires.—Reuter.

Muslim Parliamentary Board

SRINAGAR, May 21.

Mr. Jinnah announces that the following will be the members of the Central Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League:

BENGAL: (1) The Nawab of Dacca, (2) Mr. Fazal Hussain, (3) Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin, (4) Maulana Akram Khan, (5) Mr. Shahid Shurawardy, (6) Mr. Abdul Rahman Siddiqui, (7) Mr. H. M. Isfahani, (8) Mr. Majibur Rehman.

MADRAS: (1) Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur, (2) Mr. Abdul Hamid, (3) Mr. Jamal Mohammed, (4) Mr. B. Poker.

UNITED PROVINCES: (1) Nawab of Chattari, (2) Nawab Ismail Khan, (3) Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, (4) Maharajah of Mahmudabad, (5) Raja of Salempore, (6) Maulana Shaukat Ali, (7) Mr. Khaliquzammah, (8) Maulana Hassan Ahmad, (9) Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusuf.

BEHAR: (1) The Hon'ble Syed Abdul Aziz, (2) Maulana Sajjal Phuluari Sharif, (3) Shah Masud Ahmed, (4) Mr. A. Hafiz, (5) Mufti Kifayat Ullah.

CENTRAL PROVINCES: (1) Mr. Abdur Rouf Shah, (2) Mr. Shariff.

ASSAM: (1) O. R. Abdul Matin Choudhri, (2) Mr. M. A. Razzaque.

SINDH: (1) Sheikh Abdul Majid, (2) Hakim Fateh Mohd. Sharwani, (3) Moulvi Sidiq Khadda, (4) Mohd. Mashim Gazdar.

N. W. F. P. (1) Malik Pir Bux, M. L. C., (2) Maulana Alla Bux Yousuf, (3) Maulana Abdul Rahim Gaznavi, (4) Malik Khuda Baksh, M. L. C.

PUNJAB: (1) Sir Mohd. Iqbal, (2) Maulana Zaffar Ali Khan, (3) Maulana Mohd. Ishaq Khan Mansehravi, (4) Mian Abdul Aziz, (5) Syed Zainulabidin, (6) Maulana Abdul Quadir Kasuri, (7) Hon. Raja Gazanafar Ali Khan, (8) Sheikh Hisamuddin, (9) Chaudhri Afzal Haq, M.L.C., (10) C. H. Abdul Aziz of Begowal, (11) Khawaja Gulam Hussain.

DELHI: Maulana Ahmad Saeed.

BOMBAY: (1) Sir Sulleman Cassim Mitha, (2) Mr. R. M. Chinoy, (3) Mr. Abubacker Beg Mohamed, (4) Mr. Ismail Chundrigar, (5) Thakore Sahib of Kerwada, M.L.C., (6) Khan Bahadur Salahudin.

The first meeting of the Central Board will take place at Lahore on 8th June.—A.P.

Remember:—

YOUR OLD SPIRIT AND HISTORY

President's Message To Maharashtra

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 21.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru before he left Poona station by the midnight train for Bombay gave the following message to Maharashtra:

"Maharashtra wants no message except to remember her old spirit and history and to act upto them in the stirring times to come."

INDIA WILL WIN SWARAJYA

No Split In Congress, Says President

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 21.

Addressing a huge mass meeting at Shanvarvada, Pt. Jawaharlal said:

The new India Act has been forced upon us. Despite all, our efforts though we might not have achieved our goal, we have gained in strength and there will come a time when this strength despite repression will bring Swarajya to us (applause). India will and must win Swarajya. None can hold it back.

Proceeding Punditji referred to the imperialism which he stated was bound to go. Great forces were being arrayed against imperialism and it must crumble sooner or later. The air is now thick with talk of the new imperialist war greater than that of 1914|18. India must keep away from it. She cannot afford to strengthen the hands of imperialism. Punditji then referred to the differences among Congress ranks but said they did not create split in the Congress. With all differences the Congress was one organised whole. Punditji later referred to the office acceptance issue and reiterated his opinion against acceptance. He said the real issue underlying the question was whether the Congress was to keep up its policy or to go back upon it. Furtheron Pt. Jawaharlal referred to the doctrine of Socialism which, he said, was best suited to society at the present moment.

POONA RIOT ECHO

Collector's Advice To 'Panchas'

POONA, May 21.

Sonya Maruti threatens once again to be a centre of trouble. The "Alandi" palanquin which passes through Poona on certain days of the year is to go as usual very soon.

It is reported that the Collector of Poona has called the 'panchas' of the palanquin management today and advised them to change the route of the procession so as not to pass by the Sonya Maruti temple or if they at all go by that route, then to stop all music before the palanquin in front of the Sonya Maruti temple and the Tambali mosque.

The "panchas" are considering the situation and failing an amicable settlement of the matter they will, it is understood, refuse to take the palanquin in procession at all.—United Press.

LAND FOR PEASANTS

Paraguay Decree Gives 4 Million Acres For Tilling

ASUNCION (By Air Mail.)

Decree has been signed here by the President of Paraguay providing for expropriation of four million acres of unused land which will be distributed free among peasants.

NO REVISION OF POLICY

India's Opposition To Excluded Areas

LONDON, May 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Sorensen drew attention to the proceedings of the Excluded Areas Conference at Lucknow in April and asked whether, in view of the opposition to Government's policy by members of the Indian Legislature and Labour Leaders and in the interests of the people of those areas. Government would consider revision of their policy.

Mr. Butler replied that he had not seen the proceedings of the Conference, but he was aware that Parliament's decision had been criticised in the Assembly and elsewhere in India. He added that Government had no intention to ask Parliament to reconsider its decision in this matter.

Mr. Butler informed Sir Alfred Knox that he was not in a position to give the names of the members of the Selection Committee which would appoint candidates to the I.C.S.—Reuter's Special.

Cairo Talks For Anglo-Egyptian Alliance

PROTECTION OF SUEZ

Aggression Against Egypt Will Be Repelled By Britain, Says Baldwin

The possible Italian reaction to the victory over Abyssinia formed the subject matter of a question in the House of Commons when Mr. Leckie sought a categorical statement from Premier Baldwin of the British Government's policy in Africa and the Near East.

Egypt And The Suez

Mr. Baldwin told the Commons that all Powers, including Italy, had already been informed that any interference with Egyptian affairs would be considered an unfriendly act and aggression against her would be repelled by all means at their command.

He also said that negotiations were in progress for a Treaty of Anglo-Egyptian Alliance for the protection of the Suez Canal.

LONDON, May 21.

A most important statement of British policy in Africa and the Near East was made by Premier Baldwin at question time in the House of Commons.

National Labourite Leckie asked whether, in view of the decision of the Italian Government to annex the whole of Abyssinia and the consequent menace to the British position in Africa and the Near East, the British Government would make it clear in unmistakable terms that under no circumstances would Italian interference with the existing regimes in Egypt and Palestine would be permitted and that any attempt to do so would be considered an unfriendly act and treated accordingly and whether, in view of the changed conditions caused by developments in air the question of strengthening Britain's defences on the Suez would be considered in consultation with the Egyptian Government.

EGYPT.

Premier Baldwin stated that as regards Egypt, the Government had notified the foreign Powers, including Italy in March 1922 that they had decided to terminate the Protectorate and had recognised the country as a Sovereign Independent State. The Government then made it clear in unmistakable terms that they would regard as an unfriendly act any attempt at interference in the affairs of Egypt by any Power and would consider any aggression against the Egyptian territory as an act to be repelled by all means at their command (cheers). "No other public statement appears necessary", said Mr. Baldwin.

SUEZ CANAL.

As regards the Suez Canal Mr. Baldwin said that preliminary conversations were proceeding at Cairo with a view to the negotiation of a Treaty of Alliance with Egypt. The question of the protection of the Canal was also included. Government were responsible for the administration and protection of Palestine in accordance with their Mandate and they intended to discharge their responsibility to the full (cheers). Mr. Baldwin added that the Dominions were kept fully informed. —Reuter.

ANTI-INDIAN FILMS

LONDON, May 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Sorensen who inquired whether in response to the demands of the Indian Legislature, the Government of India had made representations with regard to films and other propaganda misrepresenting India, Mr. Butler said that representations had been received from the Government of India in this connection. He said that the question of bringing the matter to the notice of the League of Nations was being considered.—Reuter.

LONDON DENIES PARIS REPORTS

Settlement Of Abyssinian Question

LONDON, May 21.

Reports from Paris states that Signor Grandi had received instructions to approach the British Government for the settlement of the Abyssinian situation are denied by the Italian Embassy. It is learnt that no moves are likely until the new French Government assumes office on May 26.

The British Ambassador in Rome is taking a week's holiday. —Reuter.

Ignore Repression And Achieve Freedom

POONA, May 21.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru held discussions this afternoon with the Congress Socialists in Maharashtra. Later he met about 50 people from different political schools of thought and discussed with them the question of the formation of the Civil Liberties Union for Poona.

Punditji in the beginning formulated the object of the Union, dealt with its necessity and referred to such Unions successfully functioning in the Western countries. He answered several questions raised in this regard.

Some members of the Servants of India Society took this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Congress President the onslaughts on the Liberal politicians contained in his autobiography and sought to clear Punditji's misunderstanding in that connection.

Explaining the situation the Congress President said that the books contained his views that were obtained when he was in prison and based on scanty facts that he possessed. He did not really mean to blame any particular school of thought or individual. It might have been that his views were incorrect.

The meeting then formed a Committee of 20 citizens to consider the question of the formation of the Civil Liberties Union.

In the evening Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a public meeting at Shanwar Wada attended by nearly 15,000 people including a large number of ladies. In the course of his speech lasting for nearly one hour and a half the Congress President referred to many subjects including Socialism, Imperialism and the office acceptance issue. He referred to the great awakening that the Congress had brought about in the country and said that India wanted to achieve freedom no matter whatever amount of repression she would have to face.

In conclusion the Congress President appealed to the people to strengthen the hands of the Congress by joining it in their thousands.

At 8 p.m. Pundit Jawaharlal received the address of welcome presented by the Poona Municipality.—United Press.

Withdraw Additional Troops

ITALY'S REQUEST TO FRANCE AND BRITAIN

LONDON, May 21.

It is learnt that the Italian Government have requested withdrawal of additional troops which Britain and France have in Abyssinia to protect their nationals.

Verbal And Informal

The request has been made verbally and informally so as not to aggravate the already delicate situation of foreign legations at Addis Ababa. The troops concerned are the Sikh Company additional to the normal guard, stationed at the British Legation at Addis Ababa and 150 soldiers which French have stationed at Diredawa to protect railway property.

"No Longer Necessary"

It is stated that the request has been made, because Italians have now restored order in Abyssinia and additional troops are, therefore, no longer necessary at Addis Ababa.

The Italians have occupied Debramahzos, an ancient Abyssinian stronghold, and the holy city of Gajjam.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS ARRESTED

DUBLIN, May 21.

Armed detectives arrested Maurice Twomey, described as the Chief of the Irish Republican Army, after he had attended mass. The Dublin solicitor, Mr. Con Lehane, another wellknown Republican leader, was arrested later at his office. Fifty Republicans are now in custody none of whom has hitherto been charged, but, it is understood, they will be brought before a Military Tribunal.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 21.

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that the three Cricket test matches between England and All-India will be broadcast.

The commentator will be Howard Marshall.—Reuter.

Cricket Report P. 8

STOP PRESS

WHITE PAPER ON NIEMEYER REPORT

SIMLA, May 21.

The final date settled for presentation to Parliament of Orders-in-Council relating to the commencement of Order on the Niemeyer Report is May 27. These Orders along with a White Paper embodying the views of the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the Provincial Governments on the Niemeyer Report will be published in the Indian Press on the morning of May 28.

Arrangements are also being made to put these documents on sale almost immediately thereafter.—Reuter.

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Wanted Lady Doctors, L.C.P.S., M. B.B.S., Salary 125 and 200. Qualified Nurses Rs. 50|60, Male Doctors, M.B.B.S. Rs. 250. Government job, Teachers, Graduates B. A.B.T., S.T.C. and Undergraduates for schools. Apply G. M. Dalal, 14, Hamam Street, 2nd floor, Raja Bahadur Mansion, Fort. (6196).

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam.— Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Superintendents and Agents in the District of Bijapur on Rs. 100—10—200 and 40—2-1|2—65|- p.m. respectively with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—V. S. Dixit, Esq., District Superintendent, Retd., Circle Inspector of Police, Hangal, Bijapur Dt. (6127).

Wanted B.A., B.T.s strong in History, Geography and Sanskrit, for a local High School. Apply sharp stating the minimum salary required to Box No. 6179, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Weaving Master for a Cotton Mill in Bengal working Double Shift. Must possess a sound knowledge of Size, Mixing, both for Finer (upto 100s) and Coarser Counts, Dobby and Jacquard Designs, with a good control over labour. Only first class and hard working men need apply, with references and testimonials stating age and salary expected, to Box No. 6182, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced Weaving Assistants for Cotton Mill in Bengal for Night Shift. Those having good labour control and experience in Fine Counts with Dobby and Jacquard designs will be given preference. Pay Rs. 100-150 according to qualifications and experience. Apply with testimonials stating references and age to Box No. 6172, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted. A Professor of English for the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, to be started in June 1936 (subject to Government sanction). Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Ahmedabad, so as to reach him on or before the 25th of May. (3174)

Wanted—A permanent Head Clerk for the Office of the District Engineer, Muzaffarpur, on a salary of Rs. 65-3-95 a month. The candidate must be a graduate with good experience of P.W.D. or D.B. works. He will be on probation for six months and if his work is found satisfactory during the period he will be confirmed in his appointment. All applications will be received by the undersigned on or before 31st May, 1936. Candidates will have to come for an interview if required at their own cost. Selected candidate will have to join at once. No T.A. to join the post will be allowed. Preference will be given to candidates who are native or domiciled in this province. (Sd.) U. S. Jayswal, District Engineer. (3224).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted two laundry clerks experienced in dry cleaning, overseers, typists, nurses and (doctors for foreign Govt.). Consult personally Secretary, Employment Specialists, 95, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (6197).

Wanted two qualified Doctors well experienced for foreign Government service. Salary equivalent to Rs. 1,000. Box 6189, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, Princess Street, imparts Homoeopathic education. Four years course. Terms begin from June 10. Accommodation limited. Apply for prospectus to the Registrar. (6073).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Any subject. Send us your list of wants. New books received every week from Europe and America. Catalogues sent free. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3217)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply 'International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

Wanted a Selling Agent for our Swadeshi "Bharat" lamps made in India. Apply to the Bharat Electric Bulb Works, Ltd., 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta. (6008).

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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

S.D. 30.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 6481 in respect of Twenty Preference Shares Nos. 101391/101410 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the names of M/s. Girdhar Dharsi (Deceased) Makanji Jadavji & Amratlal Jamnadas, has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post, Fort, Bombay, No. 1 within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 22nd May, 1936. 6192

MINERVA MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of May 1936 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December. 1935.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of May, 1936, to the 22nd day of May, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1936.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday, the 2nd June 1936, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on application or on production of the share certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 12th May, 1936 AND WHO HAVE PAID ALL DUES TO THE COMPANY WHETHER IN RESPECT OF CALLS OR INTEREST THEREON OR OTHERWISE.

3030

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT MUSTAN TANK STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Khema Chhatra & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the estate of Mahomed Salim Mahomed Ebrahim the Mortgagor (since deceased) in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 28th day of October, 1925, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of May 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land situate at Mustan Tank Street admeasuring 121-1/9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 2/4010—4007 and Cadastral Survey No. 1374 of Byculla Division with the shed and assessed by the City Municipality under E Ward No. 625 and 626 and Street Nos. 10 and 12.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JEHANGIR RATANJI SINGARA and AIMAI RATANJI SINGARA, administrators of the property and credits of Ratanji Rustomji Singara have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel or land or ground, situate at Kandivli Road, off Ghodbunder Road, Kandivli, Taluka Salsette, in the Bombay Suburban District, partly agricultural and partly non-agricultural, the agricultural portion whereof bearing Survey No. 12 (part) and Survey No. 14 (part), and the non-agricultural portion whereof bearing Survey No. 14B, together with the building messuages, tenements, out-houses, privies and well and all other hereditaments standing thereon containing by admeasurement 5,496 (five thousand four hundred and ninety-six) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Kandivli Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Bhanji Valji and partly by the property of Jugjivan Hemraj, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Kapadia and on or towards the East by the property of Bhanji Valji.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1936.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
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3225

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PRESENTED TWO BULLS FOR THE USE OF AGRICULTURISTS OF DELHI DISTRICT

League Is But A Tool Of European Imperialists

Syed Hussain Imam's Move In Council Of State For India's Withdrawal

GAYA, (By Mail).

The following statement urging the resignation of India from the League of Nations has been issued by the Hon. Syed Husain Imam, the Leader of the Progressive Party in the Council of State:—

"The grand and beneficent League conceived by President Wilson did not materialise. The imperialistic powers were too much occupied with their own worries to bother about the general well-being of the world and of the small and less powerful nations. Their insidious diplomacy intervened in the shape of secret pacts and understanding to dislodge the League from the premier position of arbitrator and peace-maker. It is a sorry spectacle to see the gradual extinction of the League's supposed powers.

APPENDAGE OF BRITISH DELEGATION

"India is an original member of the League and holds a superior position as regards payment of the cost of its upkeep. But it is a tragedy that it has no power to select its own representative and consequently has never acquired a position in League Council commensurate with its contribution. India has all along been an appendage to the British Delegation. In spite of the fact that many a time our delegation has consisted of and has been led by Indians it is well-known that the time has always been set by the British Foreign Office through the megaphone at the White Hall. It is, therefore, apparent that India as a member of the League is unable either to better her own lot or render any useful service to the oppressed nations without the sanction and active co-operation of the British Government.

OBJECT LESSONS!

"The League has been a powerless body ever since its formation. Its utter futility and object failure as a force for preserving peace, was clearly shown in the Sino-Japanese tangle, over the Manchukuo affair. To those who had eyes to see, and ears to hear, its death-knell was about to be rung. The extreme unction was administered when it remained a helpless spectator of Japanese aggrandisement in China last year. The handling of the Italo-Ethiopian affairs has shown either the utter bankruptcy of European statesmanship and it has laid bare the inherent weakness of the imperial body to impose its will through an executive which is actuated by selfish motives. To a detached spectator these are abject lessons in the Ethiopian tragedy.

With Frenchmen, Germany had been and is an obsession. French foreign politics is directed in the main to check and counteract any possibility of a German revival and "coup-de-main". France has wrought a network of bilateral and tripartite agreements with European Nations to check any chance of a possible invasion by the Germans.

The British Government, in spite of its lip-service and homage to the ideal of the League have by their re-armament plans shown that in their heart of hearts they also regard the League as an effete and useless body. Japan has already got out and Italy is sulking. United States of America had never been a participant in this "Punch-Judge-show".

The Soviets entered late in the day with the sole object of becoming a full-fledged member of the community of nations from which it had been out-lawed at its inception.

"REQUIEM MASS"

The pronouncement of the English Foreign Minister does not promise any brighter or better future for the effete League. A programme of further weakening of its armoury and lightening the burden of the League will, if anything, make it more inefficient, and impotent for the upkeep of world peace. The Imperialistic powers are keeping up the show. Keeping up the tottering edifice of the League may help to legalise the mandate system which resulted from the treaty of Versailles.

All along India was an unwilling partner. We have remained helpless spectators of the most inhuman wars and it is, therefore, but natural that we should desire to dissociate ourselves from the expensive and useless show. To India in its present financial difficulties every rupee saved should mean appreciable relief. It is, therefore, necessary that we should all join in offering "Requiem Mass" for the League by singing in union that "India should resign from the League".

DESIST FROM HELPING

"In view of the betrayal of Abyssinia by the League Powers, the strong move to accept Italian conquest as 'fait accompli' and the recent revival of the plan of the partition of Ethiopia into French, Italian and British spheres of influence according to the secret Imperialist agreement of 1906, the League has been a tool in the hands of European Imperialist powers for the exploitation of the coloured peoples of Africa and Asia, and there is no honourable course for India but to withdraw from the League and stop all monetary contributions from the Indian Exchequer to that imperialist body.

"The duty of Indian leaders and legislators, the Press, Platform and the people is to organise and wage a crusade against the League of Nations. If India is not able to protect the victimised nations of the East, she must desist from helping Imperialist Powers and withdraw from the League which is a tool in the hands of a few European Powers to keep their 'status quo' in Asia and Africa, in the sacred name of Peace and Civilization. India must demonstrate her national solidarity, sense of honour and decency in this matter.

I therefore appeal particularly to the Congress, the Nationalist and the Independent Parties to give a lead to the country at this juncture. This is an object for which all classes and communities of India should unite and work shoulder to shoulder."—United Press.

NAWAB'S SON & HARIJAN GIRL

Case Compounded After Payment Of Rs. 500 As Compensation

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) May 20.

The District Magistrate of Secunderabad who framed a charge of wrongful confinement against Shafiuddin, son of Nawab Bahadur Shamshirjung Bahadur allowed to-day to compound the case with the complainant. The Nawab's son who is the accused in the case paid Rs. 500 to the complainant as compensation.

It will be recalled that Shafiuddin was prosecuted by the Secunderabad Cantonment police for the alleged offence of kidnapping a nine year old Harijan girl whom the prosecution alleged the accused carried away from Secunderabad during the monsoon races last year and kept in his house re-naming her as Bismillabi. The girl is said to have escaped from the custody of the accused and rejoined her mother in Balamrai after three months. Accused denied the charge and submitted a lengthy written statement to the effect that the girl who was found begging by the road side was taken into protection by the members of the accused's family.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY Thursday,

At about 3 p.m. on May 19, the dead body of a Hindu male, name unknown, was found lying at Foras Road. A small bottle of mercury was found in his pocket.

The inquest, which came up to-day was adjourned to the 30th, pending receipt of the report of the chemical analyser.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of Bayabai, wife of Dada a cloth seller, residing at Chinchbunder Road.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by an overdose of opium which she had voluntarily administered to herself.

A cart-driver who fell down while attempting to get into his moving cart at Sion on Tuesday last died at the K. E. M Hospital.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A man who was arrested last night with Rs. 415 in his possession, alleged to be the money to be paid as "valan" to sutta-khelwalas, failed to furnish Rs. 100 cash bail offered to him.

Gangashanker Harmanprasad the accused was produced on remand before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay to-day and was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 60

It was stated that the accused was seen hanging around Sheikh Memon Street at about mid-night and was accepting bets on sutta figures. He was arrested by the Princess Street Police and marched to the Police station.

There on inquiries it was found, it is alleged, that the man was not only receiving bets but was also paying out cash to those who nominated the correct opening figure.

The police offered him bail in the sum of Rs. 100, which he failed to furnish and was taken in custody.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Bhagaji Javji, a coolie, aged about 35 years, concluded yesterday.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death caused by septicaemia following a rupture of the urethra, due to a fall.

Mill-workers going for their work along Chinchpokli Road this morning were horror-stricken at the sight of blood drooping down from the nose of a twenty-year-old woman.

It was then noticed that a man, stated to be her husband, was standing by with a pen-knife in hand. The man, it appears, had cut off the right side of the nose. The woman was later admitted to the J. J. Hospital.

The motive of the alleged outrage is said to be domestic quarrel. The woman had been living apart from her husband.

Suspect In Court

Baboo Raghoo was put up before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on a charge of assault under Section 324 I.P.C.

It was alleged that the accused used to demand money from his wife Sitabai. Fifteen days ago he left her and went away.

To-day at about 7-30 a.m. while she was going to the Hindustan Mill at Lamington Road, the accussed, is alleged to have assaulted her with a pen-knife on the nose, ear and lips.

She is now detained in J. J. Hospital.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail till the 28th of May.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held to-day, on the body of Kusumbai, a child of four, the daughter of Waman Narayan Vengurlskar.

Another Car Fatality.

An inquest was held on the body of another child, aged 4, who was knocked down and killed by motor car No. Y-5065. Maliram, son of Appa Daji, a mill operative, living at De Lisle Road, died at the K. E. M. Hospital on May 19.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by facture of femur and ribs.

The case in which Abdullajan Gulabkhan and Isac Solomon Macmull are accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Shahzadi Mirza, a cinema actress, by knocking out her tooth, came up for further hearing on Wednesday in the Dadar Police Court.

The evidence of witnesses Ramprasad Shanker, the rent collector of a nearby building and that of Krishna Shrinivas Acharya, a student of the National Technical College, Dadar, residing at the Gerald Terrace (the building of accused No. 2), was led.

Both the witnesses stated that they were present at the scene in question. Ramprasad stated that he was attracted by the incident. He saw the complainant throw the leg of a broken chair on the second accused. Later she ran after the car in which the accused was driving away and abused him.

Acharya stated that complainant flared up against the second accused when she was questioned by him (accused) as to her presence in Gerald Terrace. She thereupon threw her slippers and ash-tray at the accused. Afterwards she ran upto the car of accused and attaacked him. Complainant and one Misra were living as husband and wife

As the Doctor of the K. E. M. Hospital was not present, the case was postponed to 26th May.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

All India Relief Committee Calls For Information

LUCKNOW, By Mail.

The Gen. Secretary of the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, writes:—

'The All-India Political Prisoners' Relief committee is trying to collect authentic information regarding the condition and treatment of Political Prisoners and detenus. Although printed forms have been sent to the various Provincial and local Congress Committees for this purpose, still it would save a lot of time and trouble if the relatives and friends of political prisoners send the required information to this Committee direct. They may also send a copy of it to their P.C.C. I, therefore, request you to kindly publish in your esteemed paper the enclosed form to facilitate our task.

The following information is required about detenus:—

Names and addresses.
Place of confinement.
Names and addresses of principal relations or dependents if any.
Date of arrest.
Occupation and income at the time of arrest.
Amount of allowance given to him or her.
What reading and writing facilities are given?
Amount of allowance if any given to his dependents.
Facilities for re-creation and physical exercise.
Present condition of health.

This information should be sent as soon as possible to the Headquarters of the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, Lucknow.

"DUFFERIN" CADET SCHOLARSHIPS

A meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held on Tuesday.

The Board considered a report by the Finance and General and Marine Committees regarding the terms of the two scholarships, granted annually by the Trustees and tenable for a period of three years each, to selected cadets of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin." The Committee reported that it was desirable to bring these scholarships more into line with similar scholarships awarded by the Government of India and other public bodies and private concerns, and recommended that the value of the two scholarships should be in future Rs. 30 p.m. each with an equipment grant of Rs. 500 to meet the cost of uniform, technical instruments, books, etc. on first apprenticeship. The recommendation, which will apply to cadets selected in the year 1937 and thereafter, was accepted by the Board.

INTER-CASTE DINNER

(From a Correspondent)

Some of the enthusiastic social workers of Sholapur have arranged a common dinner of Harijans with the caste Hindus.

This appears to be the out-come of the well-known Prabhat Picture "Dharmatma" which is at present being screened in Prakash Talkies. Young men from higher classes are volunteering their services and collecting contributions from the public. The function will take place on May 24, at 7 p.m. in Municipal Boys' School. To add to this Mr. Patwardhan, Manager Prakash Talkies has specially arranged to screen the address of Pandit Malaviyaji on the necessity of removing untouchability, along with "Dharmatma".

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS

The health returns of Bombay during the 20th week of 1936, i.e. the week ended 16th May 1936, were as under:—

The total mortality 565 was 1 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 25.3 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 20th week of 1935, viz., the mortality of 613 and death rate 27.4. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1931-1935 was 503 and death rate 22.1.

Out of the total deaths, 153 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 43 attacks including 3 imported one from Bhawnagar, one from Malwan and one from Harnai, and 24 deaths. Plague and Cholera were absent. There were 5 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal fever caused 6 attacks and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 567 which compares favourably with that for the 20th week of 1935, viz., 541 and 506, the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks during the five years (1931-1935).

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

New Grants Of Leave Announced

"The Bombay Government Gazette" announces the following Civil Appointments:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. B. Smith, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. J. W. Rowland appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. M. Patel, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, to be temporarily a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for Gujarat during the absence of Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, I.C.S., on leave:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant M. V. Milbank, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, is granted leave ex-India on average pay for two months and nineteen days from the 31st May 1936 combined with furlough for two months and twelve days

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Principal and Professor of Organic Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for a period of one month and seven days from 20th July 1936 to 26th August 1936 in continuation of the leave sanctioned to him previously.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. F. N. A. Moos, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H, D.T.M., & H. (Lond.), B.M.S.—Class I, Superintendent, G. T. Hospital, Bombay, is granted leave out of India for six months with effect from the 24th May 1936 or the subsequent date of relief.

Rao Bahadur R. V. Mone, M.C.P.S. (Bom.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lon.), D.T.M. (Liv.), L.M. (Dub.), B.M.S.—Class I, to be Officiating Superintendent, G. T. Hospital, Bombay, during Dr. Moos's absence on leave.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has made the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff with effect from the 7th May 1936:—

To be Honorary Assistant Surgeon:

Dr. K. A. Contractor, L.M. & S., B.M.S., vice Khan Bahadur D. J. Asana, L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., B.M.S., tenure expired.

Mr. Popatlal Premchand Sheth, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.) to be Honorary Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, for a period of three years.

Police Officers' Leave

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, announces in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":

Mr. H. C. Stokes, Inspector of Police, Bombay City, has been granted one month and seven days' leave on average pay on medical certificate from the 18th April, 1936.

Mr. H. S. Watkins, officiating Inspector of Police, Bombay City C. I. D., is granted one month's leave on average pay from the 3rd May, 1936.

Mr. B. Gooch, Officiating Inspector of Police, Bombay City, is granted eight months' leave on half average pay out of India from the 5th June, 1936.

REGISTRATION IN ELECTORAL ROLLS

Government Extend Date Again

In the Press Note issued by the Director of Information on May 12, it was stated applications for enrolment would be accepted by the Collectors upto June 10 and that the feasibility of an extension beyond the 10th June was under consideration.

Government have now decided that the period for receiving applications for registration in the electoral rolls should be extended, in the case of Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District territorial constituencies upto July, 3, and, in the case of all other constituencies, upto July 10.

Thereafter the rolls will be duly made up for their first statutory publication.

After the expiry of the above periods, claims and objections can only be made before the Revising Authorities.

The next Provincial Ryots' Conference will be held at Nidubrole on June 2. Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., will preside and Mr. A. Kalesar Rao will perform the opening ceremony.

LITERACY DRIVE IN CITY

Bombay Association Seeks Public Support To Educate Masses

The Secretary of the Bombay City Literacy Association has issued the following appeal to the Citizens of Bombay:—

A meeting of prominent social and educational workers of Bombay was held at the Corporation Hall on March 18 under the Presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman, then Mayor of Bombay, to consider the problem of the removal of mass-illiteracy in the City. At that meeting, a Board of about 40 ladies and gentlemen was appointed for carrying out the object of the meeting.

The Board met on the 8th inst. for formulating a constitution and making arrangements to start work. At that meeting, a constitution has been framed for the Bombay City Literacy Association, as it is now named, and a Working Committee has been appointed with Mr K. F. Nariman as Chairman and fifteen other members including the Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee who is to be the Vice Chairman. The Secretary Schools Committee has been appointed Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Association.

Educational-Sub-Committees for publication of suitable literature for adults and propaganda Sub-Committee will soon be appointed.

Centres are shortly to be opened in suitable localities for teaching illiterates. Centres will be opened in the beginning at Phaltan Road, Walpakhadi and Maganpura. Other places will be selected as the work progresses.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has voted a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the work of the Association. This amount will serve as a nucleus for a large fund which will be required to carry on the work of the Association on a large scale.

The removal of illiteracy of the masses of this City who number some lacs of people will require strenuous efforts on the part of the workers and even under the most economic management, it is to be expected that such an undertaking will necessarily involve heavy expenditure. Mr. Nariman, the President of the Association, therefore, appeals to the public-spirited citizens of Bombay to help the cause of the Association by liberal donations. Remittances may be sent to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay City Literacy Association c/o the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay (7).

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South Napier Road, KARACHI.
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Remarkable Progress

Membership	2,10,000
Reserve Fund	10,00,000
Deposit with Government	2,00,000
Claims paid in Marriage Fund & Family Relief Fund 1934-35	14,93,333

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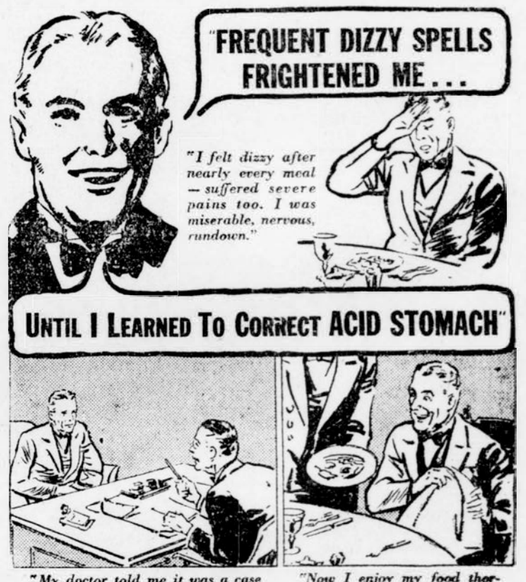
"FREQUENT DIZZY SPELLS FRIGHTENED ME...
"I felt dizzy after nearly every meal—suffered severe pains too. I was miserable, nervous, rundown."
UNTIL I LEARNED TO CORRECT ACID STOMACH"
"My doctor told me it was a case of too much acid in the stomach—advised Phillips' Milk of Magnesia to neutralize it..."
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Take two teaspoonfuls of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in a glass of water the first thing every morning. Take another teaspoonful half an hour after each meal and one more teaspoonful at bedtime. This will keep your stomach "sweet" and free from acid pains.

For economy buy the large size bottle

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

SOCCER SHOTS

Excellent Entries For Bengal Club League

(BY "WHISTLE.")

The Indian Football League will commence its season at Parel on Saturday next. The tremendous amount of success which its tournaments gained last season has told very largely on the number of entries for the Bengal Club Cup League. As against nine of last season, there are thirteen this year. The I. F. L. Committee were anxious to reduce this number by at least two or three by having an eliminating contest between the newcomers, or in the alternative, to run two sections of the League. They felt that one division with so many teams will entail a very heavy programme to be completed within limited space of time at their disposal.

But the club representatives who had gathered at the Bengal Club on Wednesday evening, pressed on the President and members on the Committee to allow them all to participate in one division. They suggested that they might play even on a week-day to facilitate the completion of the tournament in scheduled time. They also pointed out that they had no other opportunity of improving their game except in this tournament.

THIRTEEN TEAMS ENTER.

Having considered all the aspects of the question, the I. F. L. Council decided to take them all in. The following teams will therefore participate in the League this season:—(1) G. S. Medical College, (2) Bengal Club, (3) King's Circle F. C., (4) Havero Sports Club, (5) Mahim Sports, (6) D. L. I. Followers, (7) Parel Sporting Club, (8) Bhoiwada Cross, (9) Matunga United, (10) Rainbow F. C., (11) Kanara Saraswats, (12) Khatau Sports, and (13) Goans United.

THE ABSENTEES.

Of the last year's teams, four have remained out, namely, Bombay City F. C., Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, Bombay Portuguese Association and Portuguese Heroes. I understand the city has declined because they are unable to meet the heavy expenses of the journey to Parel from Colaba at every engagement. Bombay Keraleeya Samaj has joined hands with the other South Indian teams to strengthen their ranks. The two "Portuguese" teams finding their rowers in the direction of borrowing players from other teams curtailed, have joined the ranks of the Parel Sporting and Goans United.

ALL FAVOURITE TEAMS IN.

Practically all the favourite teams of last season are all there. G. S. Medical College, the Holders, Bengal Club, King's Circle, Mahim Sports, D. L. I. Followers, and Havero Sports are sure to make their mark again this season. I expect a keen tussle for the championship this year. The Medicos will find it rather hard to retain their title.

Among the New Comers, Parel Sporting, Kanara Saraswats, from the Suburbs, Rainbow, Khatau Sports, and the Goans United are said to be strong combinations. They are also going to make a bold bid for the championship.

HELP OF B. F. R. A. ASKED FOR.

The question of referees has engaged the attention of the I. F. L. Council for some time. After deliberating on the question again on Wednesday, the Council decided to avail themselves of the services of the members of the B. P.R.A. who helped them last season. And, therefore, they advised those Indian referees who have been officiating in their matches during the last three or four seasons to join the B. P. R. A. and get themselves certified by that association. This is a step in the right direction. This will not only tune up the referees of the Northern part of the City but will also improve the general standard of refereeing. The point was stressed at the meeting that these Indian referees by joining the B. P. R. A. will also be entitled to referee on the Cooperage and other parts of the city and country. I believe that most of them will now join the B. P. R. A.

I. F. L. DISSATISFIED.

The affiliated clubs of the I. F. L. then elected three representatives on the I.F.L. Council and they are G. S. Medical College, King's Circle F. C. and Parel Sporting Club. I believe the I. F. L. is going to affiliate to the W. I. F. A. Ltd. shortly, although the terms of settlement has not been as satisfactory to the I. F. L. as could be expected. I understand the W. I. F. A. has agreed to the representation of the I. F. L. on the formers, Managing Committee by two members nominated by the latter. Similarly, the I. F. L. will co-opt two representatives of the W. I. F. A. on their Council. This kind of Co-operation between the two bodies will certainly lead to beneficial results as far as football in Bombay is concerned.

BANKING ON W. I. F. A.'s ASSURANCE.

The rift lies in the All-India representation. The I. F. L. desired that one of the two representatives on the A. I. F. A. should be an Indian, preferably from the representatives of the I. F. L. But the W. I. F. A. has, I understand refused to accept the principle under the spacious plea of cosmopolitanism. They aver that although they are mainly an European body they have never overlooked the claims of Indians and they instanced the case of Behram Doctor whom they sent to the Indian Hockey Federation as their representative. If I am not much mistaken this is the only instance in the history of the W. I. F. A. When they recognised the claims of an Indian! And as far as I know that they are repenting for it ever afterwards. However they have assured the I. F. L. that their claims or the Indians claims will never be ignored in future. I guess that the I. F. L. will join the W. I. F. A. banking on this assurance for the future. I hope they will not have any cause for repentance afterwards.

City To Swelter In Heat Still?

"Pluvius Not To Visit Bombay Till First Week Of June"

Early Burst In Ceylon Often Spells Weak Monsoon In Bombay, Says Old Resident

BOMBAY: Thursday.

The Monsoon in Bombay is still far off and its advance may not appear earlier than the first week of June.

This was the prediction of Dr. Ramanathan, Meteorologist, Colaba Observatory, when he was interviewed by a "Chronicle" reporter this noon on the probable advent of the Monsoon in Bombay, in view of the reports of a heavy downpour in Colombo.

"It is not possible to predict definitely, the Meteorologist admitted, "when the monsoon-borne, heavy South-western gales will be over Bombay." The latest reports of monsoon are that heavy rains are recorded in Malabar", the weather prophet added.

In Trivandrum it was quite showery and 3.6 inches of rain was recorded there this morning. There was a heavier downfall in Cochin, which reported a rainfall of 8-1/2 inches.

The skies were clouded on the Malabar Coast and the heavy seas and the first burst of monsoon clearly forebode that the South-western winds from Colombo had passed over to Malabar Coast.

MONSOON MAY RECEDE.

But one could not say anything about the freakish weather, the Meteorologist informed our reporter, because the Monsoon may advance or it may recede, leaving behind a bleak prospect for an early appearance in Bombay. The usual experience here is, he said, that the Monsoon does not break out before the first week of June.

When the Meteorologist was pressed for an approximate forecast about the advance of Monsoon in Bombay, he said: "I do not think it will come before the first week of June."

And in the meanwhile, the sultry weather contnues. It is recorded in the Colaba Observatory that the air now contains 77 per cent. humidity.

The nights are oppressive and almost unbearable and many people residing in the centre of the city or in crowded quarters will readily admit the fact that they woke up from their slumbers rather earlier than usual because of the acute discomfort of the mere act of sleeping!

It will be recalled that only four days ago, there was slight drizzle in the city. But it was only tantalizing in its brief duration and has aggravated the oppression of the heat.

UNPROMISING SIGN!

An old resident of Bombay today told a "Chronicle" representative that in his experience an early burst of the monsoon in Ceylon is more often than not associated with a weak monsoon in Western India.

COLOMBO GETS BIG DOUCHE

COLOMBO, May 20.

Not for 58 years has Colombo recorded such heavy rain as yesterday, when the observatory recorded over 11 inches. To-day's weather report says:

'For the 24 hours ended this morning 3.85 inches of rain fell in Colombo. Heavy rain is prevalent in other parts of the island, chiefly in the south-west. Ratmalana, the site of the Colombo aerodrome, recorded over 16 inches yesterday. Although no loss of life is reported, damage to bridges and railways is feared and several roads are under water. In Colombo a house collapsed in Sea Street, injuring six persons.

Besides Colombo several other towns have recorded heavy rainfall. A portion of the railway line between Nugegoda and Nawinha has been washed away and trains are held up on this section. It is reported that some roads are under water.

ROUGH SEAS OFF RATNAGIRI

Reports from Ratnagiri say that the steamers are experiencing difficulty in getting passengers on board owing to heavy seas caused by a strong gale.

Reports of disturbed weather in the South Arabian Ocean are causing anxiety among merchants who are expecting arrival of cargoes before the monsoon sets in.

Sky is cloudy but weather continues oppressive as no rain has fallen as yet.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Results Of Various Elections Announced

The Registrar, Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University, writes:—

The following ladies and gentlemen have been duly elected on behalf of the different Electorates for a period mentioned against their names in the elections held in May 1936.

Patrons' Electorate: Prin. D. R. Gadgil, (Poona), 5 years; Prof. K R. Kanitkar, (Poona), 5 years; Dr. T. C. Khandwala, (Ahmedabad), 5 years; Prof V. G. Mydeo, (Bombay), 5 years.

Educated Ladies' Electorate: Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri, 5 years; Mrs Urmila Mehta, 2 years.

Graduates' Electorate: Mr. V. C Setalwad, 5 years; Mr. C. C. Shah, 5 years.

General Electorate: Mrs Premlila Mehta, 5 years; Miss Savita Trivedi, 5 years; Prof. R. V Pathak, 5 years; Prof. C. L. Gheewala, 5 years; Dr. G. G. Udeshi, 2 years.

LAHORE SOCIALIST WORKER ARRESTED

LAHORE, May 20.

Sardar Karam Singh Maas, Barrister, a prominent Socialist worker of Lahore, was arrested today under the Press Emergency Act following the recovery of certain proscribed literature from his house as the result of a search made for "Lal Dhand-ra", a proscribed pamphlet.

The Sardar has been released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 pending further investigation.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

FRIDAY, 22ND. MAY

Two of the following frequencies will be issued:—

GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86m), GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82m), GSD 11.75 Mc/s. (25.53m).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "London Lights" Cut into a slice of life in the Middlesex metropolis. Devised by Cecil Madden.

7-52 p.m. A Recital by Oscar Lampe (Violin). Valse Caprice; Romance (Wieniawski). Zepateado (Sarasate) Evensong (Crooke).

8-15 p.m. Talk on British Agriculture.

8-30 p.m. Symphony Concert. The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra.

9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.

9-45 p.m. Walter Collins and his Light Orchestra.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates European Lunch Hour Selections.

5-0 p.m. Light Music. S. G. Neurekar

6-0 p.m. Ceremony of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Cricket Club of India, by His Excellency The Governor of Bombay.

7-0 p.m. Recitations from Holy Quran. Moulvi Gulam Mohamed Kamar.

7-15 p.m. Bul-Bul Tarang. J. P. Mohile.

7-45 p.m. Commercial News.

8-0 p.m. Classical Music. Gururao Deshpande of Dharwar.

8-30 p.m. News in Hindustani.

8-40 p.m. Light Music. Gururao Deshpande of Dharwar.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. "Around the Town" An Airman's Diary.

10-0 p.m. Jules Craen and His Quintet.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s 49.10 metres 6.109 kc/s

12-36 p.m. S.B. Musical Selections from the Studio(recorded).

12-51 p.m. S.B. Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra Lunch Time Music. Relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. by Nripen Chatterjee—"General Knowledge Day".

2-6 p.m. Talk: "Indian History in Verse" by D. Thakur.

2-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.

5-6 p.m. Children's Hour, conducted by Kamal Bose. News Reel. Recitation by Ajit Chakravarty. A Mythological Story. Musical Selections (recorded).

5-51 p.m. Selected Items.

6-6 p.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. A Light Instrumental Concert. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.

6-51 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast General News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).

7-6 p.m. S.B. Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookey Dal presents—"Uloopi" by late Pt. Kshirode Prosad Vidyabenode. Under the direction of B. K. Bhadra.

10-6 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast General News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Time Signal. Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif.

8-10 a.m. Naushabah Bai of Delhi. Naat.

8-20 a.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan, of Ajmere. Quawwali.

8-40 a.m. P. S. Mukherji. Sarod —Lalit.

8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani).

(Continued in Col: 4)

(Continued from Col. 7)

"Cinema" by Asrar Husain Khan.

9-0 a.m. Karim Khan of Jaipur. (a) Khayal Bhairon. (b) Thumri Deskar.

9-20 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Lachha Sakh.

9-30 a.m. Naushabah Bai of Delhi. Ghazal.

9-40 a.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. Thumri Bhairvin.

9-50 a.m. Ghulam Najaf of Ajmere. Ghazal.

6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Gaori.

6-10 p.m. Naushabah Bai. Khayal Basant.

6-25 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. Khayal Purla Dhansri.

6-40 p.m. Sardar. Violin—Purbi.

6-45 p.m. Ghulam Najaf of Ajmere. Ghazals.

7-10 p.m. Bhai Ghulam. Dilruba —Marva.

7-15 p.m. Naushabah Bai. Thumri.

7-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "When to Borrow Money" by Chaudhry Iqbal Mohammad.

7-40 p.m. Ghulam Najaf of Ajmere. Qawali.

7-55 p.m. P. S. Mukherji. Sarod —Hamir.

8-0 p.m. Naushabah Bai. Ghazal.

8-10 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. Mand.

8-20 p.m. Ghulam Najaf of Ajmere. "Miri nakami-i-tabdir dekhi. Dil-i-iza talab taqdir dekhi" (Sahir)

8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani); "Slums" by Sheikh Habibur Rahman.

8-45 p.m. Naushabah Bai. Dadra.

9-0 p.m. Ghulam Najaf of Ajmere. "Jab se dekha hai jal marna nanhi nanhi janon ka. Shama' ka parwana na sahi parwana hun parwana-non ka" (Hafeez).

9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. Talk: (English) "Adventures of Yoga" by Major P. Gaisford. An unusual talk on a Hindu system of Physical Culture.

10-0 p.m. Salzburg Symphony. An hour with Mozart's melody. Introduced by Banning Richardson.

GET TO THIS THEATRE BEFORE 10 TOMORROW NIGHT!

... or lose the opportunity of seeing 1935's most sensational screen-thriller...the first story of Uncle Sam's "T-Men"! ... You'll wait years to see another picture that packs the same electrifying thrill!

BETTE DAVIS in SPECIAL AGENT with GEORGE BRENT

RICARDO CORTEZ • JACK LaRUE • HENRY O'NEILL

Directed by William Keighley

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A Warner Bros. Picture

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DAILY AT:— 3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.

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P.C. 108

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jet Sud 2, 1992
Muslim: Safar 30, 1355
Parsi: Adar 13, 1305
Hightide: 0-15; 13-15
Lowtide: 6-22; 19-22
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 8m.

Cricket Club of India: H. E. the Governor lays foundation stone of Club House and Stadium, Back Bay Reclamation, 6 p.m.

Saturday, May 23.

S. S. 'Kaisar-i-Hind' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY CRICKET STADIUM

H. E. Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay will lay the foundation stone of the Cricket Club House and Stadium at 6 p.m. to-day Friday at the Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Christiaan Huygen" Via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 23rd instant.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Bohemian Girl" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—Annie, Leave the Room" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"I give My Love". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Katil-Katar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Andheri Dunia" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"If You Could only Cook" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Three Musketeers" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Baby Take A Bow." Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"I Live for Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sutter's Gold" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Forbidden-Bride" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Garib-Parvar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

A Conversational Meeting of the members of the Association will be held to-day Friday at 6-30 p.m. at the Association premises, Wadia Building, Dalal Street, when Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee will be the Guest of Honour, and give a discourse on "New Tendencies in Economic Theory". Principal M. L. Tannan will preside.

NAGAR TALTA GHANDHANI FREE DAWAKHANA

From the Charity Trust funds of Narandas and Jethanand Asanmal Ghandhani a free Aurvedic dispensary is carried on in Talta near Karachi, in the name "Tricumdas Asanmal Talta Aurvedic Dawakhana" since the last ten years. The dispensary is managed by the Trustees under the care of a qualified and experienced Vaidya.

VAST as AMERICA! VITAL as HUMANITY!

For it's the biggest drama of America in motion picture history!

Carl Laemmle presents

SUTTER'S GOLD

THE PICTURE THAT CAN NEVER DIE!

starring EDWARD ARNOLD (By arrangement with B. P. Schulberg) with LEE TRACY BINNIE BARNES Katharine Alexander Montagu Love Addison Richards

A Universal Picture

From TO-DAY!

REGAL

Daily 3 Shows At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Just TWO from several of the Press Raves! . . . . .

"I believe SUTTER'S GOLD will start a new picture cycle, just as THE COVERED WAGON did many years ago! It will give you a change of diet and a mighty welcome one."

—"DAILY MAIL."

"It is a man's picture, a woman's picture and a child's picture; and we predict that it will leave a lasting impression on the mind of everyone who sees it."

—"MORNING POST."

HOW AMERICA RECEIVED THE FILM!

All SCHOOLS were closed in honour of the Picture!

Special TRAINS were run! THOUSANDS paid 10 dollars for a ticket of admission!

1.D

CAPITOL STILL GOING STRONG! Daily 3 Shows At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The One and only Charlie Chaplin

JOYOUS FUN FEAST with the WORLD'S MATCHLESS COMEDIAN

in UNITED ARTISTS' "Modern Times"

Also "MICKEY'S POLO TEAM"— All-Colour Cartoon!

Mr. F. J. H. Sievwright, the retiring Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was entertained at a Tea Party on Tuesday by Mr. Chotalal Jamnadas at Mongini's.

Farewell To B. B. C. I. Ajmer Superintendent

Mr. F. J. H. Sievwright, the retiring Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ajmer, was entertained at a tea party at Mongini's by Mr. Chhotalal Jamnadas on Tuesday.

Prominent persons of Bombay were present, viz. Mr. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Sheriff of Bombay, Messrs. Kennedy Dy. Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Mr. and Mrs. Wittington, Mr. and Mrs. Rowsell, Seth Nandlal Kilachand, Seth Anandilal Podar, Seth Tulsidas, Seth Maganlal P. Seth Nanalal G. Patel, Seth Ravibhai Shantidas Ashkaran.

Rai Saheb Girdharlal, Manager of Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, in a short speech said that he had known Mr. Sievwright for nearly 28 years and that he was liked by everyone who came in contact with him. During the period when he was at the helm of affairs, the B. B. and C. I. Ry., had made splendid progress.

Mr. Sievwright replied suitably. Mr. Chhotalal thanked the guests.

THUNDERSTORMS IN BURMA

Weather Report For Week Ending Wednesday

POONA, May 20.

On the last day of the week signs were noticeable of the temporary advance of the south-west monsoon in the south-east Arabian sea and South Bay of Bengal. Thunderstorms are active while light thundershowers occurred in lower Burma throughout the week, in Bengal and Mysore on many days and scattered thundershowers also in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, North Madras Coast, Deccan and South Madras on some days of the last week.

The western disturbance passed away eastwards through Western Himalayas after causing local rain in Kashmir on 13th, in and near hills of Punjab and United Provinces on 13th and 14th. A fresh western disturbance caused a few falls of rain in Baluchistan on the 18th and widespread dust or thunderstorms there on the next day. It also was responsible for nearly general rain in North West Frontier Province with a few falls in and near the hills of the Punjab and United Provinces on the last day of the week.

Temperatures were markedly above normal in and around Punjab on the 14th along North West Frontier between 18th and 20th, Kashmir and Punjab during the last two days of the week.—A.P.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Opening Matches At Week-End

The following matches will be played in the Bengal Club League on the I.F.L. ground this week-end:—

SATURDAY: May 23, (4-40 p.m.):—Matunga United v. Bhoiwada Cross.

At 5-40 p.m.:—Goans United v. Kanara Saraswat.

SUNDAY: May 24, (4-40 p.m.):—Havero Sports v. Khatau Makanji F.C.

5-40 p.m.:—Mahim Sports v. Rainbow F.C.

Jawaharlal's Autobiography

The first consignment of copies of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's Autobiography that was received by last mail by Messrs. Taraporevala's (New Book Depot) is reported to have been sold out within a few hours after its arrival. Only 300 copies had been received. Long before it arrived, there was an insistent demand for the book and on the day it arrived there was rush and not a single copy was left behind. The Book Depot have registered, it appears, orders for 500 copies and have sent a cable asking for more copies from the publishers.

ALL-INDIA KADIA YOUTH CONFERENCE

The second session of the All-India Kadia Youth Conference met here on Tuesday night. After a speech by Mr. Meghji Gohel, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Jethalal Maru in his Presidential speech asked the intellectual class of the community to help the working class.

Mr. K. V. Tank of Rajkot and Mr. Mohanlal Mandanbhai, the President of the Rajkot Municipality addressed the Meeting in eloquent speeches.

UNRIVALLED EXPONENTS OF HOCKEY

Our Teams Have Enhanced India's Reputation Abroad, Says Manavadar

H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Manavadar in the course of his broadcast from the Bombay Station on "Hockey" on Wednesday said:—

During my short stay in Bombay it was suggested to me by some friends of mine that I should speak something on Hockey. I take this opportunity to give my views briefly on the game.

Hockey is a game which has its origin as far back as 17th Century. In 1883 the Wimbledon Club of England framed rules and regulations for the first time and since then the game has been played on regular lines.

If any nation other than Indian would have won the championship so repeatedly as India did in the Olympic Games, it would have done their utmost to help the game in every way.

ADVICE TO INDIAN PLAYERS

Now I will speak on some important points of the game. The first and foremost thing in Hockey is the ground on which it is played. It should be perfectly levelled like a billiard table as the ball is always on the ground like billiard ball. Let me also point out the defects and disadvantages of the rough and body play as practiced by some of the teams. The main cause of the success of the Indian Hockey Team is due to the fact that they depend more on stickwork and combination rather than the body play. My best advice to Indian players is that they should concentrate their attention to the stickwork, passing and combination. I would like to suggest that every player should keep his head cool, and once he has achieved this principle, success is only a matter of time. Slight mistake through excitement or bad temper cost the whole team the game itself. I will advise the players to bear in mind not to think too much of their play.

On my way to Bombay the other day from my State, I thought of the sons of India who would be sailing next month for Germany from this City to defend her proud title of being the Champion Country in the field of Hockey. She won this great distinction in 1928 in Amsterdam, retained it in 1932 in Los Angeles, and will defend this year in Berlin. And I am sure she will retain it in the face of very strong opposition from her very serious rival, Germany and other hockey playing countries. I have faith in the sons of India who have been selected by the Indian Hockey Federation and I have faith in Indian Hockey which has reached a standard almost to a perfection.

FINANCIAL HELP NEEDED

Unfortunately, the financial aspect of the tour is far from satisfactory. There is about a month left when the Olympic Team is due to sail and still we see that the moneys have not been collected. This was a matter which should have caught the attention of the Indian Hockey Federation long ago and why this important thing was overlooked is a question which could be put by any enthusiast.

How proud do we feel in the doings of our hockey players abroad: what a fine record they have made for themselves and what a great distinction they have achieved for India and her people. Her representatives are welcomed in every country where hockey is played, not merely as unrivalled exponents of the game but as sportsman in the highest sense of the term. Foreign countries today vie with each other in requesting visits from an Indian Hockey Team. German Hockey players, after a visit of an Indian team, insisted on buying hockey sticks made in India in such numbers as definitely to stimulate export, and our Trade Commissioner in Hamberg reports that trade has, in this case followed sport.

AMBASSADORS OF INDIA

Above all, India's pre-eminence in this field of sport has awakened for India and Indians in every country visited by our hockey teams a new-born feeling of interest, esteem and admiration which can not be without effect in securing for us greater friendliness of feeling and more cordial consideration from foreign nations. I feel sure that none of my countrymen, whatever his status, whatever his political creed, whether he is himself a hockey player or not, can contemplate the doings of our hockey representatives abroad without a deep sense of national pride, and gratification and an appreciation of the value of those achievements in raising India and Indians in the estimation of foreign people. Our hockey teams have indeed in a very real sense been ambassadors of India showing a side of our national character which is hidden from people, not normally in contact with us.

Let us also not forget that India will be representing not only itself but the British Empire in Berlin. We have not only to look after our own interests but the interest of hockey players in British Empire. Let us then send as strong a side as possible to keep the high traditions of Hockey of India.

PROVIDING BEST ATMOSPHERE

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 21.

I learn from reliable sources that within the next few days, an Indian Official may proceed by air to Zanzibar in connection to Mr. Binder's Inquiry. I am unable to obtain official confirmation about this but current reports indicate that, owing to further efforts of the Government of India, the Colonial Office at London is now sympathetically inclined towards the proposal to depute an Indian Official to assist the Indian community at Zanzibar and that the Resident at Zanzibar, Mr. Binder and others concerned are also likely to welcome the proposal. It is reported that every avenue is being explored to provide best possible atmosphere for Mr. Binder's Inquiry. Something definite regarding the proposed deputation of an Indian Official is likely to be known within the next few days.

Chemists & Druggists' Address To Congress President

The Bombay Chemists and Druggists Merchants' Association will present an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, to-day Friday at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi Kalbadevi Road.

4-ANNA FLAG REGISTERED

Congress President Will Perform Hoisting Ceremony On Return To Bombay

Mr. Jhabwala, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Taxi-Drivers' Union informs a "Chronicle" representative that the Union Flag to be flown on cars running at 4 annas a mile has been duly registered with the Government of Bombay.

The President of the Indian National Congress has promised to perform the ceremony of hoisting the flag and arrangements are being made for the function to be performed on Pundit Jawaharlal's return from Poona to-day.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Bombay And Congress President

The whirlwind campaign carried on by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during the last six days in the city has been responsible for clearing the air of so many irresponsible rumours especially the bogey of Communism and class war. His speeches have put an end to political lethargy and compelled the people of all classes to think. Bombay to-day is not what it was a week ago. In every tram, train or taxi and in very room, house one finds all classes of persons seriously discussing the great little man who was amidst them and his speeches. Without using any high-sounding words and foreign expressions Pandit Jawaharlal has made the man in the street understand the issues facing the country clearly. He has made the people see the various forces working in the country and which way each one was pulling. After the several speeches that Panditji delivered in the city, the atmosphere has been electrified. To-day even the man in the street can easily distinguish the two distinctive groups in the country, those with the Congress and those against it. Only a great man can make the people think be very great and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has proved to be one of the greatest of our times.

B. P. C. C. Staff

The members on the staff of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee deserve congratulations on the silent and splendid work they have been carrying on all along, especially during the rush of the last week, when the Congress President Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, went through a heavy protinctive groups in the country—gramme in the city. In the B.P.C.C. the staff is not abundant. But they are all sincere and hard-working men, who go about their work in an unassuming manner so that their identity is completely submerged. If any group had contributed most to the success of the Congress President's programme, it was this small band of willing workers who have never grudged to do their best and rise to the occasion. The large number of engagements, some of them arranged at the last minute, were so carefully arranged that the President was able to keep them without disorganisation or dislocation in his programme. The arrangements made at the huge public meetings at Azad Maidan and the Chowpatty sands, which were so orderly conducted, were entirely in their hands and with willingness the members of the staff added their experience in handling such gigantic crowds. They proved themselves capable of handling any situation. To the success of the President's visit, not less important contribution was made by the National Guards and other volunteer organizations, including women volunteers, and by the Chicago Radio and Telephone Company, whose arrangements regarding loud speakers left little to be desired.

"FANG AND CLAW"

At Pathe

Frank (Bring 'Em Back Alive) Buck, sans make-up and without benefit of Hollywood's props and lighting systems, gives a big show in nature's jungle settings in his third successive movie hit, "Fang and Claw," which opens this evening at the Pathe Cinema.

Before your very eyes, as it were, the bare-handed Buck, and half-clothed natives whose skin a tiger would no doubt love to touch, search the immensity of the jungle for their zoo and circus fodder, then man their traps, snares and pitfalls and sit back and wait for something to happen—and it's usually the unexpected that does happen.

Buck's dexterity with rope and his steady eye with a rifle along with his willingness to mix it barehanded with dangerous foes keep the element of suspense and surprise foremost in the pictorial story of the long trek through dense growths of tropical vegetation and giant trees that harbour fangs and claws.

There is fast action when Buck's party rounds up and cages half a dozen rare antelope.

"Fang and Claw," produced by the Van Beuren Corporation, is indeed, another treat for the Frank Buck fans and it will no doubt increase the interest in this type of photoplay because of its thrills are new and ingenious.

Famous Restorative & Blood Purifier

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla is the safest and most dependable remedy for eliminating all blood impurities. It is a natural remedy which has stood the test of use for over a CENTURY

A course of WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA cleanses, purifies and enriches the blood. It invigorates the whole system and is a wonderful restorer of good health.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA is specially valuable in cases of ACNE, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, RASHES, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA and SKIN DISEASES arising from a disordered condition of the blood, ULCERS, etc., also strongly recommended in cases of SLUGGISH LIVER, DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and GENERAL WEAKNESS

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You'll Enjoy Every Minute of this Film.

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New hair raising adventures in the nameless lands where peril stalks the jungle!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1936

THE NEXT TASKS

Bombay had a very exciting time during the Congress President's visit to the city. On an average he addressed six meetings a day, not to mention numerous informal meetings and interviews. And at every meeting the people were impressed by his passion for freedom and for the welfare of the toiling millions in the country. At the close of this intensive propaganda, the like of which we have not witnessed in this city for years past, one naturally asks whether the lasting results are worthy of the magnificent effort of the President. Presidential tours are now-a-days undertaken to rouse interest among the people in the task of implementing Congress resolutions. The chief specific tasks before the Congress at present are increasing the points of contact between it and "the masses," to secure a united front against imperialism in general and repression in particular, and to consolidate the forces of the nation by pursuing the Congress constructive programme with special reference to communal unity and the promotion of village industries. In his anxiety to lay special stress on the first item the President dwelt upon certain phases of Socialism as his ideal in doing full justice to the toiling people. Unforunately, the false alarms that a few businessmen raised in this connection and the controversy that followed prevented him from giving fuller attention to the other items of the Congress programme. It is, however, up to the local Congress leaders to follow up the lead of the Congress President particularly by enlisting "the masses" as well as the classes in the Congress organisation and promoting the President's plan of a Civil Liberties Union.

Enrol Congress Members

The question of increasing the Congress membership is one of fundamental importance. Large membership is an occular demonstration of the strength and the representative character of the Congress, and the annual enrolment of members gives its workers ample opportunity to get into personal contact with the people, to understand their grievances and to spread Congress influence among them. This year the enrolment of Congress members may be to a large extent combined with the registration of voters and the joint work should help Congressmen to do some preliminary election propaganda. Moreover, the growing unity between Congress and Labour will enable the former to enlist a much larger number of members from among workers than usual. Finally, to counteract the mischievous anti-Congress propaganda started by some misguided Liberals and businessmen in Bombay a special attempt should be made to enlist a huge number of businessmen as Congress members and to demonstrate that as a body they continue to be loyal to Congress. This should not be at all a difficult job, considering that numerous merchants' associations in Bombay vied with one another in honouring the Congress President during his stay here and that several members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are taking immediate steps to dissociate themselves from the mischievous propaganda of the twenty-one representatives of Big Business.

Self-Condemned

Special attention should also be given to the formation of a local Civil Liberties Union. There is a sufficiently large number of public workers in Bombay even outside the Congress organisation, who prize civil liberties not only for themselves and the public in general but even for their political opponents and who are prepared to work for this cause. They need not be at all deterred from their duty to found a Union by the petty-minded, ungenerous attitude of some Liberal knights like Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. All these three worthies, while pretending to prize civil liberties, almost justify or at least extenuate Government's regime of repression on the ground that the Congress was largely responsible for the inauguration of the regime. They ignore the point that even Congressmen, though they be their political opponents, deserve to be dealt with in a spirit of justice and humanity, especially when there is no civil resistance campaign in the country. It is clear that some of these so-called Liberals do not want to be drawn into a position in which they may have to defend Congressmen and other radicals against Government. Nay, we can imagine instances in which they will themselves call upon Government to curtail Congressmen's civil liberties. As a matter of fact, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is one of the signatories to the manifesto which declares that they are opposed to ideas like those expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal being propagated, a clear but ignoble suggestion to Government to restrict the propagation of such ideas. Men who are capable of such a suggestion can hardly be a source of strength to a Civil Liberties Union. They ought to be out of it. Those Congressmen and others who realise the need for such a Union should proceed to found it straightway. Those who keep out of it will stand before India self-condemned.

A Question And The Answer

Mr. Baldwin's statement in the House of Commons which, judging from the frequent applause with which it was punctuated, appears to have been received with considerable enthusiasm, reveals no new phase of British foreign policy. He merely reiterated Britain's determination to defend her control over Egypt and Palestine against foreign aggression. As regards the Suez Canal, he said that preliminary conversations were proceeding at Cairo with a view to the negotiation of a treaty of alliance with Egypt and it is well-known that Britain has no intention of relaxing her hold over this important waterway. The question, which provoked this statement is, however, more significant. The National Labourite member, Mr. Leckie, asked: "Whether in view of the decision of the Italian Government to annex the whole of Abyssinia and the consequent menace to the British position in Africa and the Near East the British Government would make it clear in unmistakable terms that under no circumstances would Italian interference with the present regimes in Egypt and Palestine be permitted." The question and the reply as also the applause which greeted it all confirm the view that acts of such brutal and unwarranted aggression as the conquest of Abyssinia concern Britain only so far as they are a menace to her imperial position.

Abolish It

Mr. M.A. Ayyangar's resolution to be moved in the Legislative Assembly, recommending the abolition of the penal settlement in the Andamans, comes not a day too soon. It could well have come much earlier. The resolution itself contains all the principal reasons why the settlement should be abolished. We would particularly draw the attention of the public to the fact that the climate of the islands is extremely unhealthy and unsuitable to Indians and that consequently officials, however well-paid and provided with amenities, are most unwilling to stay there long. Moreover, it is inhuman to exile human beings to such dangerous places far from their country. The Czarist use of Siberia for political prisoners is hardly an example for a Government claiming to be civilized and humane. For a responsible official like the Home Member to call the settlement a paradise is, indeed, a cruel joke.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

The Abyssinian Collapse & After

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, May 12.

The departure of Emperor Haile Selassie from Abyssinia and the occupation of the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, by Italian troops, mark the end now of Abyssinia's organised resistance to Italian invasion. The new situation in regard to Abyssinia has attracted considerable attention in the European Press. Estimates involve the consideration of various factors: prospects of repercussions on the League; calculations of reactions in regard to the Austrian position; valuations of impressions in extra-European and colonial units; and reckonings of effects on the future of Italy itself, with special attention in connection on Anglo-Italian relations.

Betrayal Of Abyssinia

A question now pushed more to the foreground is: What is to happen to Abyssinia? The Italian position in the matter is represented most clearly. The lack of clarity of some other Powers with suggestions of sympathy for Abyssinia and professions of condemnation in isolation of Italian course have now not helped the cause of Abyssinia. The latter were deprived of being of effective help to Abyssinia, with separatist intentions and interests of the Big Powers in Europe clashing and apprehensions in their light to a course of a determined stand against Italy Italy itself exploited this to the fullest extent and also greatly characterized the opposition that came from Britain as a self-interested one. The Italian advance in later stages into Abyssinia was more rapid than generally estimated. This rapidity was assured by recourse to the most rigorous measures and ruthless weapons of warfare against which the brave but badly-equipped Abyssinians were helpless. Rome decided on a course of ferocious concentration in military advance, emboldened by circumstances indicating no effective aid coming actively to Abyssinia and anxious to gain a commanding position before the rainy season commenced and the Central European situation tended to get more complicated in relation to Austria. Both in London and Berlin there were closer calculations of the Italian advance at any rate being in the nature of a more prolonged one. The Italian position or attitude at present is indicated by Mussolini's declaration: "Abyssinia is Italian". And the Fascist Grand Council has declared its intention to proclaim the King of Italy as Emperor of Abyssinia and Marshal Bodoglio as the Viceroy of Ethiopia. The Italian Press has often drawn a parallel to the course of the development of Britain as an Imperial Power.

Road To India Menaced

In the consideration of the future of Abyssinia as now indicated by Italy there is above all attention devoted to England's reaction to it. In this connection, there are references to Abyssinia's position as a geographical unit and currents its annexation are likely to stimulate. Abyssinia, with 1,120,000 square kilometres and roughly 10 million inhabitants, is three and a half times as large in size as Italy. Italian Somaliland and Erytrea adjoining Abyssinia included, this would represent an area of 1,729,000 square kilometres, about six times as big as Italy. A firm grip over this area will give Italy, also holding Libyia, a commanding position on the Red Sea with its great strategic value and importance to British Empire especially as guarding the route to India. Will Great Britain easily reconcile itself to Italy occupying such a position? The editor-in-chief of the important Berlin daily the "Berliner Tageblatt" in a leading note refers to the interest kept by Britain to have the Negus in British controlled territory. "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", which stands close to the German Foreign Office, re-calls an old statement made by Kitchner. Kitchner is reported as having declared (I retranslate from German): "We shall never tolerate another European Power gaining firm foot in the Nile region. We shall never allow a wedge being driven between the southern frontier of Sudan and the northern frontier of Central African possession. Never shall we permit that European Powers in political groups or in alliance with African nations make the Nile region the object of political combination. Our position in regard to these is clear. Whoever tries to expand on the Nile is our enemy and may well be clear about it in advance and has to reckon with

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"Marianne" Makes Up Her Mind

World Impact Of French "Popular Front"

By CAMILLE DREVET

The author of the following article is an internationally-known writer, lecturer, traveller, who served for several years as the international secretary at Geneva of the Women's International League.

To understand the international significance of the spring elections in France—their effect on war, Fascism, Ethiopia, Nazi Germany, and indeed all the world—it is necessary to understand the "Front Populaire". What it really is, what it wants, who is behind it, and its historic development, are aspects of its influence all too often obscured by conflicting and prejudiced reports.

It began with a spontaneous reaction against the Fascist Day of February 6, 1934. On February 12, following the appeal of the General Federation of Labour, 150,000 people went out into the streets and formed a peaceful and impressive demonstration and parade. The provinces also joined in on the same day. Within a few months the movement was organised and its first political victory was the election of Paul Rivet, eminent scientist and president of the Intellectuals' Anti-Fascist Vigilance Committee, to the town council of Paris. Rivet's victory over the nationalist candidate, the war veteran Lebecq who had the support of the veterans' organisations, was a triumph of intelligence over force.

The Ten Groups

On July 14, 1934, after an intensive campaign, the Rassemblement Populaire drew up a programme which was endorsed by the following ten groups:—

The League for the Rights of Man.
The Intellectuals' Anti-Fascist Vigilance Committee.
The World Committee against Fascism and War.
The Movement for Militant Action.
The Radical Republican and Radical Socialist Party.
The Socialist and Republican Union.
The Socialist Party.
The Communistic Party.
The General Federation of Labour.
The General Federation of United Labour.

Ninety other organizations with more than 3,000,000 members also joined this movement, not to mention thousands of individuals not affiliated with any group.

Among the most prominent leaders of this alliance may be mentioned:—

Victor Basch of the League for the Rights of Man.
Paul Rivet and Paul Langevin for the Committee of Intellectuals.
Leon Jouhaux of the Federation of Labour.
Jacques Kayser of the Radical Party.
Paul Faure of the Socialist Party.
Duclos of the Communist Party.

The Programmes

These men worked out the programme of the Front Populaire; admittedly it was a compromise and left much to be desired. It called for reduction of working hours without change in wages, increased prices for agricultural products, old age pensions, the support of farm co-operatives, more funds for aid of the unemployed, and revision of the emergency decrees which have reduced purchasing power on the part of the people.

The transformation of the Bank of France into a democratically-controlled bank, the establishment of taxes on large incomes, the dissolution of the Fascist organizations, true freedom of the press, and a parliamentary investigation into French Colonial Administration were other points of the programme.

In international affairs, the Popular Front has urged "international collaboration for collective security by defining the aggressor and by automatic and joint application of sanctions". If elected, it would be the duty of a Popular Front Government officially to request all nations that have left the League to return, and to ask all isolationist countries to join. International control and reduction of armaments is another objective, along with the abolition of secret diplomacy, the peaceable revision of treaties, the extension to all countries of the Franco-Soviet Pact of mutual assistance, and the nationalization of war industries.

Attack On Blum

On July 14, 1935, the French national holiday, another large demonstration was held, and still another on November 11. In February, 1936, a vicious attempt was made on the life of the Socialist leader, Leon Blum, by the reactionary Action Franchise, on the day of the funeral of the royalist writer Jacques Bainville. The Rassemblament Populaire again went into the streets and the parading columns extended from the intellectual section of the Pantheon to the workers' quarters of the Place de la Nation. For five hours 300,000 people marched and not a single "incident" marred the day.

The newspapers of the Right are not hiding their fear any longer and are appealing openly for a last desperate effort against the Front Populaire. But they are fully conscious of the difficulties which they face, for on February 16 there marched side by side intellectuals, party leaders, senators, public officials, republican reserve officers, small merchants, labourers, one general, a few colonels, and many women. Besides, the provinces are even more solidly organized around the Front Populaire than is Paris.

Election Tactics

The tactics at elections work as

(Continued on Page 8)

Frankly Speaking

CO-OPERATE WITH PUBLIC.

The brief Press report of the proceedings of the Seventh Industries Conference held at Simla under the presidentship of Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Industries and Labour, is indicative of the increased interest that several Provincial Government have begun to take in small-scale industries. But the conference does not show much enterprise in the development of fresh industries that can be and need to be revived, but are somehow declining for want of public support. It can do much better if it works in full co-operation with non-official bodies engaged in kindred work, particularly, the All-India Village Industries Associations, appointed by the Congress in 1934. This Association, though it has been in existence for only eighteen months, has shown remarkable enterprise in undertaking the promotion of many a declining village industry with great possibilities, as may be seen from its recently published annual report. Sir Frank Noyce will find much interest and instruction in the report.

WHITE DOMINATION

The letter conveying the fraternal greetings of the President of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement of New York, which was recently received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is one more proof—if a proof were at all needed—of the great interest which the struggle for freedom waged by the Indian National Congress is arousing in foreign countries. Especially those people who are suffering from imperialist domination are watching the struggle with almost a personal anxiety. Apart from the inroads of Japan in China, Imperialism is essentially a "White Man Problem," if one may call it so, and there is thus great force in the observation made in the letter that "Africa and Asia must organise to emancipate themselves from the yoke of this Imperialist cum-Capitalist aggression. We can only do it by uniting all the coloured people of the world."

WANTED FURTHER REDUCTION

Replying to a question in the Commons regarding India's non-ratification of the I. L. O. mining hours convention, Mr. R. A. Butler, the Under-Secretary of State for India, stated that the number of hours had not been reduced below nine and that the authorities in India were in the best position to judge the time and the pace of the advance in the matter and the readiness of the Indian public opinion for it. Public opinion in India certainly does not want any dictation from Britain in this or any other matter and is decidedly for a further reduction in the number of hours of work in mines and factories. The need for the reduction is greater in a tropical country like India than in the temperate regions of Europe, particularly in mining work. But the Indian legislature is not representative enough and the Government dominate it instead of being responsible to it.

WANTED MORE CENTRES.

In an appeal for funds in aid of the newly-started Bombay City Literacy Association, the Secretary of the Association states that this body has been formed in pursuance of a resolution of the conference convened by Mr. K. F. Nariman in March last, that centres for teaching illiterate adults will soon be started at Palton Road, Walpakhadi and Madanpura and more centres will be started as the work progresses. The need for anti-illiteracy propaganda is as vast as it is urgent, and for that very reason we would repeat our suggestion that even at the outset there should be, at least, one centre in each Ward. The suggestion is modest and thoroughly practicable and has the special merit of increasing the points of contact between the Association and the public.

Princes And Federation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Federation is a more complicated constitution for the Princes than the net of a spider for a fly. If it is executed by the Princes under the advice, control or threat of the Government nominees, their days are numbered; because nominees are in no way to share their responsibilities. Practically the relation between the Princes and their nominees is that of a ward and a guardian and though they are the rulers 'de facto' yet they will attribute any of the smallest unfavourable chance to the Princes, reserving the credit of every little favourable thing to themselves. Let the Princes, therefore, be wise to summon the people, put before them their scheme of Federation, accept only to such terms as are advised by them and accede by only to such Federal subjects as are approved of by the people. Let the Instrument of Accession be signed by the leader of the popular leading party along with Princes themselves. Let no seat in the Federal Legislatures allotted respectively to the States be given to any outsider or Government recommendee. Let these seats be filled not by nomination but by election from the Representative Popular Assemblies, to be established in a proper manner in such States as are still lacking in them.—Yours etc.,

AN INDIAN STATE SUBJECT.

Journalists' Plight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The working journalists' lot is really miserable. I had already issued an appeal, through this journal, in February 1936 about the need of a Gujerat Journalists Association to lessen the hardships of the working journalists. I fully endorse the view of Mr. Shankerprasad S. Nanavati published in the issue of May 12, 1936 about "The Journalists' Lot." It is a fact that journalists are left "unprovided either for old age, ill health, or accidental incapacity even when it is due to overwork and economic strain."

It is gratifying to note that the Journalists' Association of India of Bombay has taken up the cudgels to improve the economic lot of the working jaurnalists. The Bengal Journalists have also launched a campaign. It is now up to the Journalists of Surat, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and other places to take up the task and form a Gujerat Journalists' Association to discuss all these problems.—Yours, etc.

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.

Baroda, May 12.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Nor would it be wise for Government at this juncture to allow the Congress to steal their thunder and capture the illiterate masses with demagogic appeals. It is essential that Provincial Governments bestir themselves to early activity."

—B. B. Minor.

* * * *

A "five year plan for the intensive development of agriculture in Sind has been prepared by the Provincial Agricultural Department.

On behalf of Messrs Shroff and Co. we condemn importation of these "Moscow ideas" in this country.

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The forty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 1891 occurred recently. According to this Agreement Britain had virtually recognized Italy's claims to a protectorate over Abyssinia.

The celebrations of this great historic event have been postponed for a while (says an unconfirmed rumour) to allow Sir Samuel Hoare to assume the Prime Ministership of Britain when he would proceed to Rome to celebrate the event, appropriately, over a bottle of 45-year old Italian wine.

* * * *

But Signor Gayda, that loquacious brother-in-law and mouthpiece of Signor Mussolini, is very, very angry with Britain. He "alludes to Britain's race to rearm after the beginning of the Ethiopian affair and says that the furious patrons of sanctions do not disarm but demand something resembling a war against Italy."

On our part we refuse to allude either to the kettle and the pot legend, nor for that matter shall we say "Physician, heal thyself". All that we wish to say is that the allegation that Britain has embarked on an armaments programme merely to wage war on Italy is an insult to the genius of British arms manufacturers.

Any way the return of Sir Samuel would surely relieve the anxieties of the angry Signor.

* * * *

By the way, if it is any consolation to Sir Samuel Hoare there is at least one man in India who claims to be his admirer. Writing in the "Civil And Military Gazette", Ranga Iyer says:—

"It was in deference to the untutored public's amazing outburst of sympathy to stand by Abyssinia that that far-sighted statesman Sir Samuel Hoare had regretfully to resign his high office as Foreign Secretary .... from which he is certain to emerge a greater man with larger opportunities to serve the Crown, his Country and the Empire. .... His cheap critics, both here and in England, must now admit that the British public were less informed and more hasty, Sir Samuel Hoare stands vindicated."

* * * *

We have nothing but sympathy for Sir Samuel Hoare—for having to suffer such support.

By the way we admire Ranga Iyer—for his farsightedness.

* * * *

Sons Of Civilization!

A Reuter message from Rome states that Signor Mussolini's sons have "for extraordinary merit in East Africa" been promoted to be lieutenants in the "Desperato" Air Squadron.

Captain M. Brophil who was with the British Red Cross in Abyssinia who tended the first victims of poison-gas rained on an open town by this same "Desperato" Squadron told a gathering of M.P.'s that "the greater proportion were women and children who were burned and blinded, choking and gasping for breath." About an attack on a Red Cross Unit, he added a significant detail:—

"The leading aeroplane was locally reported to have been piloted by one of Mussolini's sons."

Role Of Managing Agency System

BRITISH EXAMPLE WON'T DO

Maharashtra Chamber Chief Criticises Proposed Amendments To Company Law

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce in the course of his speech at the second quarterly general meeting of the Chamber held on Wednesday, said:

It is admitted that India must be industrialised and, that too, rapidly in her own interest from every point of view. That India can be so industrialised is also admitted because of her immense resources in raw materials, cheap power, plentiful labour and a large and expanding home market. If this industrialisation is to be effected efficiently and economically so as to enable us to compete with the modern Western enterprises, it must be carried out in their manner and on their scale. This naturally means command of immense financial resources. Engineering and technical aid in the early stages can be secured on payment from foreign countries. To get such huge finances together the Joint Stock Company is the only modern method; that being so every effort ought really to be made to encourage Joint Stock enterprise by all the available means. Restrictions, reservations, etc., which will result in hampering or discouraging country's industrialisation through Joint Stock enterprise ought therefore to be avoided.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

I have before my eyes at least about a dozen British enterprises built by Joint Stock method in which the Capital resources or the fixed capital outlay exceeds 75 million £s sterling in each of them. Modern industry demands huge financial resources owing to competition, rationalisation and several other factors. As a result of the depression accentuated by the apathetic attitude of the Indian Government, some Joint Stock Companies have come to grief during the last few years; the consequence is that shareholders of these companies have lost money and a school of thought has arisen which begins to find fault with those associated with joint stock concerns more especially when they happen to be known. Nothing fails like failure!

The consolation of the Industrialist, is that he has at least, made a good attempt to introduce or develop a particular industry and to that extent he naturally expects and deserves the sympathy of his countrymen. As far as I know, most of the so-called failures of joint stock concerns in India have come about after those running the concerns had staked and lost all their personal resources in effort to save them.

I should not be understood to convey that every one of those running such concerns, whose effort has failed has been a saint. There might be some blacksheep among them; similar blacksheep are also to be found in other walks of life. That being the case, my contention is that every failure should not be attributed to dishonesty. Government's lack of sympathy if not their apathy towards indigenous industries, is also the most powerful contributory cause in such cases.

This habit of wholesale criticism of the management of all joint stock effort during the recent years has resulted in the unfortunate position of the general mass of the investing public being deprived of the benefit of some of the recent industrial development in the country which become possible owing to the protection received by industries.

I have before me instances of how the prospectuses of some of the U.P. and Behar Sugar Factories were severely criticised only from a fault-finding point of view. The result was that the mass of small Indian investors who are ordinarily shy was further scared away and could not, owing to this propaganda avail itself of this opportunity of good investment. The moral is that it is easy to scare away the investing public and harm the cause of the development of industry in the country; but it is not equally easy afterwards to set the matters right! I would go to the length of saying that even though there be a few cases of failures, it will, on the whole, be in the best interests of the country not to suggest or encourage restrictions on joint stock enterprise or management thereof in the future if we want to have the industrial development of the country speeded up. After all an industry is started in the country; if bad or dishonest management, in the absence of restrictions, necessitates the winding up of that particular concern, it can well be reconstructed by successors; the industry has at least made a beginning and this, to my mind is valuable. Many examples can be shown where an enterprise thus reconstructed has become successful and proved beneficial to the country. If a few lacs happen to be lost, it is immaterial from the point of view of the country's interest. What I visualise is that the result of the proposed amendment of the Indian Companies' Act will make it very difficult for any respectable or responsible industrialist to promote any industry on the basis of a joint stock effort as he will naturally be unwilling to expose himself to the harassment of any irresponsible shareholder who may choose to create trouble, either owing to personal grudge or owing to his being the hysteric victim of such incessant propaganda, or a faddist for technicalities or a blackmailer of a combination of some of these. If the present act makes it possible for people such as we have seen during the last few years to attack industrialists and even bankers with such vehemence, it will not be too much to say that the proposed amendments, when passed, will make the position almost intolerable by placing greater power in the hands of those who may elect to use it to hit the industrialist.

BRITISH EXAMPLE WON'T DO.

Situated as India is to-day, we cannot for various reasons follow the company Law in England which was amended a few years back with a view to bring the Board of Directors and other concerned with the management of Companies under greater statutory control. It may not be a hardship in Great Britain to raise a decent percentage or even the whole of the fixed capital expenditure as well as the working capital through shares. The country being highly industrialised and having been steadily and continuously prosperous, the investor is probably satisfied with smaller yields inevitable under this method there: while the Indian investor expects higher return through dividends on his investments as compared to the borrowing rate from the Banks for working capital. Amendment of Sub-Section (i) of Section 101 makes such a provision re: minimum subscription to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent. or more as the case may be of the Share capital offered to the public necessary before the company commences operations. This does not seem desirable in India in the present state of things even if it may be considered possible for the sake of argument. It will not, I submit, be in the interest of the shareholder himself. While one can borrow working capital against the security of liquid assets at comparatively cheaper rates in the neighbourhood of the bank rate, its provision through share capital virtually means distributing what is earned on a much larger proportion of capital, resulting in reduction of the percentage of dividend. When difficulty is often experienced in even securing capital for the fixed capital expenditure, as the shareholder expects in return for the risk he is taking in investing in a new industry a very high rate or yield, reduction of this percentage of dividend owing to the sharing of working capital, will be unwise for the shareholder from every point of view.

MANAGING AGENCY ROLE.

As regards representations received by Government prior to the institution of enquiry for the amendment of the Indian Companies' Act, most of the representations were from Associations recently formed and these were mainly influenced by the money lost in Joint Stock enterprise as a result of depression and want of Government sympathy for Indian industry. The intention of some people in encouraging these amendments is to get rid of the Managing Agency system. It is being suggested by some that the words "Managing Agent" should include Managing Director, Secretary and Treasurer. Everyone will thus be more or less a paid servant. Because it cannot be denied that the Managing Agency system has done yeomen service in the field of Indian industrial development, some of the critics are saying that the system has outlived its utility. To my mind the Managing Agency system, if it was ever so badly needed for the development of the industries it is to-day when the country, is on the threshold of industrial revival. The country is in need of industrialisation and that can be achieved only through Joint Stock enterprise; and the only mechanism that can run the joint stock enterprise is the Managing Agency system. This system alone can give the stability, continuity and on many occasions the much needed financial help through credit, if not always in actual cash.

It is attempted to be argued in this connection that some public Utility Companies are being successfully run without the help of Managing Agencies and in some cases even without Managing Directors. A little closer study of these in the past will clear the position and disprove this statement. The essential factor for running any concern, must, to my mind, be some responsible businessman other than the ordinary paid servant. As it is admitted that as compared to private management state management is inefficient even in public utility and monopoly companies, it logically follows that a Company managed by half a dozen Directors coming from different directions cannot be as efficient as the one managed by an experienced business man who has conceived the idea who has promoted the company and who is responsible for running the same, the incentive to whom to do this being generally payment based on results. I believe that requisite power is the secret of success, particularly in the running of business concerns. After selecting your managing Agent or Managing Director, you have to trust him and the result will generally be a happy investment for the shareholder.

The management of the Joint Stock concerns in India during the last 50 years is to my mind on the whole satisfactory considering the difficulties it had to encounter and the vicissitudes it had to pass through. Under the Managing Agency system, industrialization of the country has gone on comparatively well, although perhaps not as rapidly and prosperously as in Great Britain or Japan. The reasons for this are to be sought elsewhere than in the Managing Agency system. I need not go into all these as some of them have been mentioned above and others are obvious enough.

When I look at the development of new industries like steel, cement or sugar, the good results achieved seem to me to be mainly due to the Managing Agency system.

I have not been able to understand the implication of some of the changes proposed in the amending Bill. If a Managing Agent has clearly stated in his prospectus that his price for managing the concern is in addition to the commission on net profits, further remuneration such as commission on production, commission on purchase or sale or insurance, etc. It is not easy to see why it should be necessary to have the same submitted to the Statutory or the General Meeting of the Company for sanction. The prospectus is seen by the prospective shareholders and they have agreed to subscribe capital on the basis of the Prospectus. Memorandum and Articles of Association. They sign the share application forms on that basis. Why should the shareholders alone have the right to review the arrangement, is difficult to understand. The only result of this will be that those who want to kick up a row or engineer an agitation and revise their opinion, will have an opportunity to do so! This I should submit, is one sided and unfair.

There are certain changes contemplated in the additional subsection proposed after Section 87 of the existing act which seems to be expropriatory in character. Important tribunals in the British Empire and elsewhere have refused to countenance expropriation by legislative authority without proper compensation. As we are aware, Government can acquire for public good property upon payment of compensation and this compensation invariably takes the form of payment of sum in cash which exceeds the value of the property acquired. Subsection 87A (2) says that notwithstanding anything contained in the articles of a Company or in any agreement with the company a managing agent of a company appointed before the Bill becomes an Act shall cease to hold office on the expiry of 20 years from the commencement of the Act. I submit that the full implications of 37A (2) do not seem to have been clearly seen by those who have quired under existing contracts is always a delicate job and great care is required in it. 87A (2) proposes to vary the terms of existing Managing Agency contracts between two free parties. It will, if passed, have the effect of depriving one of the contracting parties of the benefit of an agreement or arrangement under which he has parted with a valuable property or the goodwill of a business in favour of a Company. I may go a step further and add that Managing Agencies may have changed hands for valuable consideration and the transferees may have paid large sums of money for the Agencies on the basis that the Managing Agency has had a considerable period to run far in excess of 20 years. It is a question worth considering whether 87A (2) will not give rise to claims by the aggrieved transferees for frustration of their contracts on the basis of the clause being a virtual termination of the arrangement between the parties. The clause may prove a fruitful ground for litigation. Its deletion will, therefore, be desirable. I believe restriction on the freedom of assignment of office by the Managing Agent contemplated in 86B does not seem desirable.

SIR SULTAN AHMED KHAN DEAD

Was Member Of Regency Council Of Gwalior State

RAMPUR, May 20.

Sardar Sahibzada Sir Sultan Ahmed Khan, Member of Council of Regency, Gwalior State, died this evening. Loss is deeply mourned here.

Sir Sultan Ahmed had a record of over thirty years' service in the State, being in charge of various portfolios. He was a member of the Hunter Committee in 1919 and a delegate to the R.T.C. C.I.E., was conferred on him in 1924 and Knighthood in 1932.

The body will be taken to Aligarh for burial.

LATE JAFFERBHOY LALJEE

Husseinbhoy Thanks Sympathisers

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji writes:—

"I am deeply grateful to all friends and sympathisers for their kind messages of condolence at the sad and untimely demise of my dear brother Mr. Jafferbhoy and greatly appreciate the sympathy expressed by them. It is indeed a great consolation to us in our bereavement.

I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to all of them as it may not be possible for me to reply individually to all."

RHODES SCHOLAR, A DOUBTFUL STARTER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 21.

Lord Astor's Rhodes Scholar, one of the best backed Derby candidates must be considered a very doubtful starter. Although the connections are silent, it is understood that the colt jarred himself during training owing to the hardness of going, which is borne out by last night's extended callover odds, as also there are gamblers willing to wager 10 to 1 against him starting.

LATER.

A representative of the Manton Stable where Rhodes Scholar was trained, interviewed by Reuter, said "I am unable to explain why Rhodes Scholar was knocked out at 40/1 and why rumours of injury are prevalent. He was alright and went well a mile in gallop this morning."

Move To Scratch Rhodes Scholar From Derby

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 21.

Mr. Gerald Deane, manager of the Manton Establishment, told Reuter:—"Unless there is good rainfall Trainer Lawson and I may advise Viscount Astor when he returns to England on Monday to scratch Rhodes Scholar from Derby. Rhodes Scholar holds many valuable engagements and we do not wish to run risks.

JERUSALEM IN THROES OF REVOLT

JERUSALEM, May 20.

Shots were fired at Acre, Dajan, Jenin and other towns to-day, according to a Government Communique.

The Jaffa police station was bombed and windows were smashed. Curfew regulations have been imposed along the railways throughout Palestine.—Reuter.

TROOPS FOR PALESTINE

CAIRO, May 21.

The first battalion of Seaforth Highlanders is going to Palestine to-night.—Reuter's Special.

"ITALY WILL NOT YIELD AN INCH"

Rome Press Levels Strong Attacks Against League

ROME, May 21.

Dr. Virginio Gayda in "Il-Giornale D'Italia" explains the decision that all Fascist must belong to the militia as a necessity to defend Italy's new empire.

Dr. Gayda alludes to Britain's race to re-arm after the beginning of the Ethiopian Affair and says

Dr. VIRGINIO GAYDA

that the furious patrons of "Sanctionism" do not disarm, but demand something resembling a war against Italy.

Dr. Gayda expresses his nervousness about the future course of events in Europe accentuated by the withdrawal of the Italian delegations at Geneva. The continuance of sanctions and the possibility of a deadlock at Geneva next month, he declares, is causing intense irritation in Italy.

The press strongly attacks the League and insists that Italy will not yield an inch.—Reuter.

GRAZIANI AT ADDIS ABABA

ROME, May 21.

General Graziani, Commander of the Italian Forces in Somaliland, arrived at Addis Ababa by air and was cordially greeted by Marshal Badoglio.—Reuter.

BRITISH RED CROSS LEAVE ADDIS ABABA

ADDIS ABABA, May 20

The British Red-Cross has left and were seen off at the station by the whole British Colony.—Reuter.

CARDINAL LEPICIER DEAD

ROME, May 21

The death has occurred of Cardinal Lepicier.—Reuter.

Cardinal Alexis Lepicier was the Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Religions in 1929 and Cardinal Protector of the English and Beda Colleges in Rome since 1930.

15 REBELS KILLED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, May 21.

Fifteen rebels were killed in a three hour night battle between the rebels and Government troops in the mountain district near Atlixco, Pubela State.—Reuter.

Badoglio For Italy

ROME, May 21.

Marshal Badoglio is leaving Addis Ababa at noon for Asmara, 'en route' to Italy, for a holiday. He will probably remain in Italy until the danger of European war, arising out of sanctions, is considered over.

It is believed that Sgr. Mussolini wants him to be available for consultation.—Reuter.

NOTED AMERICAN EXPLORER DEAD

MONTREAL, May 21.

The death has occurred of Mr. Harry Whitney, the noted American explorer, who accompanied Peary's North Polar Expedition in 1909, which led to the famous controversy with Frederick Cook who claimed to be first at the Pole.—Reuter.

Br. Women's Golf Championship

LONDON, May 21.

At Southport in the final of British Women's Golf Championship Miss Barton beat Miss Newell 7 and 5.—Reuter's Special.

Setalvad Supports Socialism

EXPLAINS WHY HE OPPOSES JAWAHARLAL

Sir Chimanlal Blames Govt. For Neglecting Masses

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Pandit Nehru and the Congress organs are angry at the opposition that has manifested itself amongst responsible men in Bombay against the revolutionary propaganda carried on by the Pandit.

Those who are denouncing the creed advocated by the Pandit are really in a certain measure repeating what leading Congressmen themselves have already said. Babu Rajendra Prasad in the Congress Subjects Committee at Lucknow, strongly condemned academic revolutionaries deriving inspiration from foreign theories and maxims derived from abstract studies of revolutionary literature, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, the other day in the "Bombay Chronicle" also condemned book studies on revolutions and pleaded that the pace of progress in the nature of the national struggle must be determined by the actual conditions in the country and not by bookish theories.

It is necessary to keep clearly in mind what the gospel of the Pandit is. Though he calls his creed Socialism, it is really and truly Communism and Bolshevism of the Soviet Russian type. I am sure most people will welcome socialism as it is understood and practised in some of the countries in Western Europe. If Socialism means the more equitable distribution of profits between Labour and Capital, the securing of a reasonable minimum standard of living for all and even under certain circumstances and conditions, the nationalisation of some key industries, many of those who are denouncing the Pandit's propaganda will be for Socialism.

INTOLERANCE DEPLORED.

But the Pandit's Socialism is of quite a different order and is as stated above, indistinguishable from Communism. His creed involves the sweeping away, root and branch, the present social structure and ending of all private property and vested interests. The Pandit in his annoyance has abandoned all toleration of difference of views and has not hesitated to challenge the bonafides of the opponents of his creed and to impute motives to them. He went the length of suggesting that those who opposed his Socialism were thus finding an opportunity to join hands with the opponents of the Congress. He further laid down that there could be only two parties in the country, one siding with those who were fighting for their country's freedom and the other siding with those who were against the freedom of the country. The bare meaning of this is that those who were unable to agree with the Pandit's or the Congressmen's method of fighting for the country's freedom were against the freedom of the country. It means that the Congress method is the only method of attaining freedom for the country and all those who differ from the Congress and take the view that the fight must be carried on by other methods must be classed as opposed to the freedom of the country.

One can only say that it is unworthy of the Pandit to thus malign people who are no less patriotic and earnest for the freedom of the country as the Pandit himself or any Congressman, but who are unable to approve of his revolutionary programme. They are definitely against the severance of the British connection which the Pandit and the Congress advocate because they feel that if India secures the same position as Canada, Australia or South Africa, of independence in all internal matters, the imperialistic domination of Britain over India will cease and India would have the benefit of the protection of the British Navy and other defence forces, of the British Commonwealth of Nations to protect her frontiers on land and sea which would otherwise under the present conditions of defence in India, be at the mercy of any invader. They are also against the creed of direct action by way of Civil Disobedience and the breaking of laws and other revolutionary methods that is still the official creed of the Congress, because they honestly believe that such methods will not hasten political freedom but on the contrary retard it, they are not the enemies of Indian freedom.

MENACE OF SOCIALISM.

It is said in some quarters that people should not be frightened by what the Pandit says for the Congress as a body has not approved and adopted his Socialistic creed. This line of defence ignores that the Pandit occupying the official position of the President of the Congress for the year is preaching doctrines disapproved by the Congress and is thus, however, unintentionally misleading people who cannot realise the distinction between the Pandit's personal and presidential capacities. His action in advocating Socialism which he failed to get the Congress to agree to is to say the least not loyal to the Congress. Further, those who bring forward this plea forget as has been pointed out in the statement issued by the 22 signatories, that the Pandit's propaganda carries with it the grave risk of the masses being misled by such doctrines into believing that all that is required for the improvement of their well-being is the total disruption of the existing social and economic structure. Again, it must be remembered that the Socialistic section of the Congress is gaining ground as was evidenced by the various divisions in the Subjects Committee and the open Congress and it may be that with the powerful advocacy of the Pandit, they may capture the Congress much sooner than people believe.

GOVT.'S RESPONSIBILITY.

While I am in favour of denouncing and exposing the danger of the Pandit's propaganda, I cannot absolve Government of their responsibility for having largely contributed to the creation of a situation under which the Pandit's preachings are likely to bear fruit. The appalling poverty of the masses and the unemployment among the educated middle classes is a fast growing menace and Government have not seriously tackled the problem on a scale that is necessary to yield definite results early enough to give hope to the people. They have awfully antagonised political India of all shades by enacting the new Constitution in the form in which it is enacted, disregarding all Indian public opinion and shewing distrust of Indians in almost every line. Government can retrieve the situation only by taking immediate and adequate steps to deal with poverty and unemployment by encouraging and fostering Indian industries and protecting them against foreign competition, and by so working the Constitution as to make the Indian people forget the worst features of the new Constitution overweighted as it is by safeguards and reservations and special powers.

A word about the Civil Liberties Union which the Pandit is striving hard to establish. While all right-thinkng men disapprove of the repressive laws curtailing civil liberties, it must be remembered that some of the repressive enactments were provoked or called into existence by the Bengal Terrorist movement and the Civil Disobedience activities. No ordered government can tolerate activities avowedly designed to destroy government and endanger the maintenance of law and order. Will the Civil Liberties Union envisaged by the Pandit advocate and work for the maintenance of the liberty of Congressmen to practice Civil Disobedience and by coercion to curtail the civil liberties of those who differ from them?

People have short memories but I suppose they have not forgotten the coercion that was exercised by the Congress people in the Civil Disobedience days when the civil liberties of all those who had not joined that movement was seriously curtailed. The intolerance shown by the Pandit and his supporters towards any difference of opinions raises great doubt as to how far the contemplated Civil Liberties Union will protect the liberties of those who differ from the views of the inevitable Congress majority in the Union. I entirely agree with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the reasons he has given for declining to join the proposed Union.

Counter-Blast To "Big Business" Manifesto

Merchants' Move To Clear Up Their Position Before Congress President

CHINOY AND SHROFF ADMIT THEY DID NOT REPRESENT CHAMBER AT TAJ CONFERENCE

As a counter-blast to the manifesto of the 21 "big business" representatives issued in the city, on the presidential address of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, about 15 representatives of business and commercial interests in the city, some of whom are members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, have arranged to meet Punditji to-day (Friday), on his arrival in Bombay from Poona.

Whom Do They Represent?

This informal meeting is arranged, it is stated, to clarify any wrong impression created in the mind of the Congress President, that other commercial interests have approved of what all was done by the "21".

These 15 representatives intend to inform Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru what they feel about the manifesto.

Because Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, President, and Mr. A. D. Shroff, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, were signatories to the manifesto and had joined the conference of '21' with Panditji at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Some members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber were deeply concerned whether the Chamber was unnecessarily mixed up in the whole unfortunate affair.

CHINOY'S ASSURANCE.

They, therefore, approached the Chamber President to state clearly whether he attended the conference at the Taj Mahal Hotel, in a representative capacity. The President is understood to have assured them that he attended the conference in his personal capacity as a businessman and that there was no question of his representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the conference.

To explain these developments and to discuss the general situation in the country in the light of their views, the 15 representatives desired to take advantge of the short stay of Panditji to-day in Bombay.

WHO SET BALL ROLLING

The agitation over the Presidential address of Panditji first started in Bombay by Mr. A. D. Shroff, Vice-President of the Chamber at the end of April, last, at the quarterly meeting of the Chamber.

A storm was raised over his remarks and Mr. Shroff explained himself that the views expressed in his speech were strictly his personal views and did not and could not represent the views of the Chamber.

BY SMALL COTERIE.

It now transpires that the agitation was set up by a small coterie of Liberal politicians in the city, one of whom had earned a political notoriety for his abuse of the Congress at every step it has taken and in every direction it had moved.

Thus an under-current of systematic opposition was organised only to be released at the opportune moment during the stay of the President in the City.

The conference of the businessmen was at a previous date already arranged to take place at the Taj Mahal Hotel. And it was likely that the manifesto would have been released to the public after the conference.

BOMBSHELL TO 'BIG BUSINESS'

But the speech of Panditji at Bhuleshwar on Monday night, came as a bomb-shell to "Big Business" and the manifesto was issued before hardly twenty-four hours had elapsed, without any reference to Panditji's criticism in his over-nigth's speech, but only referring to his Presidential address delivered more than a month ago.

The release of the manifesto was preceded by a statement by by Mr. A. D. Shroff in the evening on Tuesday.

Thus a controversy grew and Panditji made further criticism of the policy of the people of Mr. Shroff's way of thinking and in that atmosphere, he met the "21" on Wednesday evening last at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

DO YOU

BELIEVE IN BEAUTY?

Do you remember being asked when you went to see Peter Pan if you believed in fairies? If you said "No"—somewhere a fairy died. So it is with the woman who refuses to believe in Beauty—her beauty fades and dies. If you want to be beautiful, *believe in Beauty.* Believe, too, that you can achieve beauty however unattractive you may be to-day.

One of the first essentials of true beauty is a clear, unblemished complexion. Given that, all things are possible. In this climate, fair complexions are in the minority. Too many women are content to "let themselves go"—and make our Indian climate an excuse for shrivelled weather-beaten skins. This is so mistaken. You can acquire the velvet-smooth complexions of your Northern sisters so easily. Just bleach away that tan—beneath it lies a new, lovely youthful complexion. It is so easy to do—all you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist. Smooth a thin film of this magic wax over face, neck and hands nightly. While you sleep, the wax will absorb the discoloured outer skin. Just give it a brief ten-day trial (if your skin has been very neglected it may take longer) and see how marvellously it improves your appearance. Your complexion is shades lighter—lovely. Once you adopt the wax habit you will never give it up.

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Achievement Of Bombay Session Of A. I. T. U. C

Labour Leaders Explain Implications Of 'United Front' And Mass-Contact' Resolutions

Presiding at a meeting held at Chowpatty on Thursday, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Member of the Congress Working Committee, and Secretary of the all-India Congress Socialist Party, observed that hitherto the working class organisations carried on their struggle for independence along one way and the Indian National Congress along the other. The "United Front" meant the joint and co-ordinated efforts of the two organisations, which would strengthen the struggle for national freedom.

The meeting was organised under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party to enable a number of delegates from the moffussil to the all-India Trade Union Congress held in the city last Sunday and Monday, to explain the resolutions passed at the session to a Bombay audience.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, who was the president of the Trade Union Congress Session, said that two important questions were decided at the session. There had been for sometime in the past a split among the workers and two organisations were functioning, namely the all-India Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trade Unions.

UNITY ACHIEVED

As a "United Front" of all the anti-imperialist forces in the country was suggested by the President of the Indian National Congress, the Trade Union Congress first strove for unity among Labour organisations. They were successful in achieving that unity and a Committee was appointed to carry on further activities of the working class organisations.

In response to the call of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, the session of the Trade Union Congress decided to consolidate the position of the premier political organisation in the country, by co-operation on the part of the Trade Union Congress, subject to certain demands to be conceded by the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Kulkarni, Secretary of the Nagpur Girni Kamgar Union, stressing the need for unity said that the workers wanted representation of Labour on the Congress among other demands.

Mr. Ishwarbhai C. Patel, Treasurer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, welcomed the Trade Union unity between the two wings of the Labour movement and considered that the Congress Socialists were destined to play a prominent part in acting as the "balancing factor" between the Indian National Congress and the Labour movement.

"STAND BY CONGRESS"

Mr. Rajani Mukherji, Secretary of the Dockworkers' Union and the Textile Workers' Union, Calcutta said that the Trade Union Congress was a workers' organisation which had been functioning since 1923. Now that the slogan of the "United Front" was raised, the Trade Union Congress decided to join forces with the Indian National Congress in the struggle for freedom. He pointed out that for achieving success the workers and peasants must stand by the Congress and this fact should be realised by the Congress, which would not get anywhere unless there was this support. But unity with the Indian National Congress did not mean that the workers and peasants should continue to suffer as they did at present. They should get their full share.

Mr. Abdul Kader of the Karachi Labour Federation said that independence was most urgently needed for the workers and the masses who were groaning under poverty. Independence for India must mean the independence for the workers and peasants of the country.

Dr. Dutta Mazumdar, organiser of the Bengal Labour Party, said that freedom was not a thing to be given by any one. It must be secured by the people alone. And for securing it, the co-operation of all classes was necessary. But side by side the issue of Socialism should also be considered.

"MASS-CONTACT" RESOLUTION.

After Mr. Sudhir Pramanik addressed the gathering, Mr. Jai Prakash wound up the proceedings in a short speech. The real issue was raised by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his speeches in the city during the last few days, and that question must engage every one's attention. If the workers joined the "United Front," they did so with their eyes wide open and knew what part they played in shaping the destinies of the country. The resolution on mass contact passed by the Indian National Congress at Lucknow indicated in what direction the Congress and the country were moving as the movement for national freedom progressed.

Congress Position Is Clear

MR. NAGINDAS MASTER'S REPLY TO MR. SHROFF

Mr. Nagindas T. Master has issued the following statement:—

I have read the statement issued by Mr. A. D. Shroff and the reference therein made to me. I must observe at the outset that I was amused to find Mr. Shroff saying that I claim to speak in the name of the Bombay businessmen. I have never made such a claim and I wonder where Mr. Shroff gets it from Mr. Shroff has, obviously, entirely missed the point. At the Tamba Kanta meeting, I told the audience that the Congress President had made the position abundantly clear and that the apprehensions entertained in certain quarters on account of his presidential address stood groundless. In the very first speech after his arrival in Bombay, the Congress President had said in unequivocal and unmistakable terms, firstly, that Socialism was not at all in issue nor the subject matter of any resolution or discussion in the Congress Session at Lucknow and, secondly, that he placed in forefront the political programme and gave the prime place to the fight for Independence. I pointed out to persons assembled at the meeting that these pronouncements from the Congress President clarified the position and there remained no ground for apprehensions that had been raised. The confusion of issues, the mixing up of Socialism with the Congress programme were fully cleared by the Congress President himself and I drew the attention of the people to this.

There was not then, nor there is now any occasion or question for any one declaring his faith or setting an example, as the Congress programme is clear and the Congress President has further cleared the position, but Mr. Shroff should rest assured that as in the past, so also in the future whenever occasion arises for the declaration, of my faith, I shall not shirk declaring it openly and unequivocally.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Secunderabad And Hyderabad State

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are rumours afloat in Hyderabad Deccan that Secunderabad which is under British Administration is going to be handed back to H. E.H. the Nizam. It has been repeatedly said on the floor of the Assembly as well as in the House of Commons that no territory would be given back to the Indian States without consulting the wishes of the people affected. I hear that there is great resentment on the part of the people of Secunderabad about this proposed retrocession. It is time for Secunderabad public to organise protest meetings and let the Government of India know constitutionally the public opinion about the question.—Yours, etc.

SALVER RAMAIAH.

Poona.

A Postal Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The long delay experienced by persons sending minor postal complaints urges one to pen a few words to ventilate general grievance through your journal.

In the middle of March certain persons in Sayajiganj locality complained to Postal authorities about late postal delivery putting the plea that when persons living at long distances, like Racecourse and Alakapuri are getting earlier, why persons in Sayajiganj locality should get so late as ten in the morning. Except the usual official reply of "The matter is receiving attention" even the reminders are left unreplied. A simple query takes two months to solve it and that too remains unsolved while persons suffer. I only put this to bring to the notice of the Postal authorities to make it incumbent on one and all to acknowledge every letter, when the complainant pays for what he sends. Why not allow all complaints postage free.—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Baroda.

INFLUENCING VOTERS AGAINST CONGRESS

Report Of U. P. Govt. Inquiry Into Conduct Of Officials

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

The "United Press" understands that the report of the investigation made by the authorities regarding the alleged official and police influences, which were exercised on the voters in favour of non-Congress candidates for various Board elections that took place in the Province last year has been received by the Government of the United Provinces.

This investigation having been held as a result of strong criticism made in the Provincial Council, a full-dressed debate is expected in the ensuing session of the Council, especially in view of the fact that prominent Opposition members of the Council have gathered, it is understood, substantial evidence to make a strong case against the Government officials and Police in this connection. —United Press.

"MARIANNE" MAKES UP HER MIND

(Continued from Page 6)

follows. At the first election every political party is at liberty to present its candidates, but at the run-offs the Front Populaire unites on a single candidate. This has worked very successfully.

What will the Front Populaire do once it has come to power? There are many who would support a government in thoroughgoing action. "Never", said the Socialist, Severac, "have circumstances been as favourable, for all hopes of reform are exhausted. We are moving towards Socialism". Professor Rivet believes that the people are waiting impatiently for action and "by making them wait still longer we may run the risk that they lose their patience". If now the Front Populaire endeavours to act energetically, strong capitalist opposition must be expected. At present, powerful capitalists like M. Mercier of the Electric Trust, a member of one of the 200 feudal families which rule France, are deeply sympathetic with the extreme Left and are manifesting great admiration for Soviet Russia with which they would all like to do business. But will these capitalists really support drastic social and economic change? It seems like naive self-deceit to suggest this.

The "Syndicats"

What can make the work of the Front Populaire effective is the pressure of the "syndicats" (labour organizations) provided they maintain their independence. Last December 200,000 officials of these syndicats made their position unequivocally clear to the political parties of the Front Populaire. They declared that, should the leaders of the Front Populaire fail in their duties, the syndicats would know how to move against the financial oligarchy which at present enjoys so many privileges and ruins and oppresses the masses.

What seems most certain in all of this is that the French masses, especially in the provinces, have lost patience and that they will urge their leaders in the Front Populaire to take drastic action far beyond the present programme of the "united front". The majority of the provincial workers, and above all the peasants, do not want a violent revolution, but, if necessary, they are ready even for that. In the meeting of the estates at Vizille in 1788 the demands of the people were very moderate. The Estates General of 1789 was also very modest in its programme. But the Revolution was already under way and in a short time it went far beyond the platform adopted by the Estates General. Should the Front Populaire therefore succeed in the elections, no one knows what the final developments will be.

Meanwhile, French workers for peace hope that the Front Populaire will not merely seek power at the polls and then do nothing. They are eager and anxious that there shall not be unholy alliance with the conservative forces which might use the "united front" to lead the nation into war—a war which as always will be called "an act of national defence."

(The "Front Populaire" has succeeded in the recent General Elections and a Socialist Government under M. Blum will assume power in the beginning of June.—Editor. "B. C.")

India's Lead In Match Against Leicester

BAQA JILANI SCORES CENTURY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 21.

Indians were all out in their first innings against Leicestershire for 426 runs when play was resumed to-day. Baqa Jilani scored his century.

Leicester began disastrously, but recovered after lunch. They were, however all out for 327 runs. Stumps were then drawn for the day.

THE SCORE

INDIAN (1st Innings)	....	....	 426
LEICESTER (1st Innings)	....	....	 327

The weather was fine at Leicester to-day and the wicket good. Baqa Jilani obtained his century and, 13 runs later, (all of which he scored) was caught by W. Smith off Shipman's bowling, Nissar had not added any runs to his previous day's score.

Baqa Jilani was caught at the cover after an innings lasting 115 minutes, during which he hit 14 fours.

Bad Start For Leicester

Leicestershire fared badly at the start of their innings, three wickets falling for 56. Shipman and Berry opened the batting but with the total score at 20, the former was out under the new l.b.w. rule to Amarsingh for 14. Armstrong followed and soon after Berry was caught by Vizianagram off Naidu. Then Smith came in and having scored seven, was caught and bowled by Baqa Jilani. Armstrong and Prentice are batting with lunch scores of 11 and 6 respectively.

Recovery After Lunch

Scoring became brisker after lunch, 100 being signalled in 120 minutes. Amarsingh tried an occasional slow-spinner. Prentice drove him to the boundary, but in the same over Armstrong was beaten by an offbreak which took the middle-stump. Prentice was joined by Dempster and an excellent partnership resulted. It was eventually broken by Nissar when Amarsingh took a good catch.

GOOD FOOT WORK.

Prentice played sound cricket in a stay of 140 minutes showing good foot-work and getting in some fine drives and cuts. His partnership with Dempster lasted an hour. The Leicester Captain batted for 90 minutes for his 79 which included eleven mours. Late cuts and cover drives were his principal strokes.

Indian fielding was very keen.

INDIA—(1st Innings).

Mushtaq Ali, c Corrall, b Smith	6
Palia l.b.w. b Geary	38
Amarnath l.b.w. b Prentice	39
Nayudu, c Marlow, b Prentice	9
Ramaswamy, b Prentice	11
Amarsingh, c Watson, b Marlow	77
Vizianagram c Shipman, b Geary	33
Baqa Jilani c W. Smith b Shipman	113
Meherhomji l.b.w. b Prentice	17
Amir Elahi, c Watson, b Smith	35
Nissar (not out)	24
Extras	24
Total	426

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Prentice four for 113.
Geary two for 44.
W. Smith one for 19.
Shipman one for 34.
Marlow one for 56.
H. Smith one for 119.
Dempster nil for 21.
Fall of wickets:—1/11; 2/79; 3/87; 4/103; 5/118; 6/203; 7/233; 8/272; 9/341.

LEICESTER—1st Innings.

Shipman l.b.w. (n) b Amarsingh	14
Berry c Vizianagram b Naidu	25
Armstrong b Amarsingh	28
W. Smith c and b Jilani	7
Prentice c Amarsingh b Nissar	72
Dempster b Nissar	79
Watson (not out)	41
Geary b Amarsingh	9
H. Smith b Amarsingh	21
Marlow b Amarnath	1
Corrall c Meherhomji b Baqa Jilani	19
Extras	11
Total	327

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Nissar 2 for 73
Amarsingh 3 for 88
Amarnath 2 for 60
Nayudu 1 for 25
Baqa Jilani 2 for 40
Amir Elahi 0 for 23
Palia 0 for 7.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

the opposition of all the strength or forces of the British Empire." The position of Abyssinia and the solution in relation to it visualized by Rome determine the special attention in the position of England and the future of Anglo-Italian relations. The change that has already come over Abyssinia, allied circumstances, and other factors bound with England's own colonial rule, at the same time, imply ground for greater care for the attitude of some of England's important colonial units themselves for Britain with development of new currents in a background of realism in them.

Austrian Situation

As far as the Austrian situation is concerned, the quick turn in Abyssinian position has come as a great shock to Germany. Germany had calculated on a longer struggle, not in anyway bound with interest in Abyssinian independence, but with calculations of Italian position recording a weakening in regard to European affairs and this falling to the advantage of German aim of absorbing Austria. This has now recorded a set back. At the same time hope is well kept by Berlin to strengthen understanding with Britain as likely to prove of value and help in ways to Germany in relation to South-Eastern Europe, with attention on Anglo-Italian strain and greatly on the uncertainty still retained by influential circles in Britain about Soviet Union. Much in this situation would depend upon the attitude of the new French Government to be formed.

ALLAHABAD, May 20.—The United Provinces Automobile Association has accepted the invitation of the Northern India Automobile Association to join the all-India Automobile Rally to be held at Delhi during the visit of His Majesty the King in 1937.—United Press.

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

From Singapore To London By Air

Things And Places Seen 'En Route'

The following are some interesting extracts from a Singapore businessman's broadcast talk describing his flight to London:—

"I have recently returned from one of the most interesting experiences that modern man can have, and that is, travelling by aeroplane from Singapore to London. Even now, it seems almost unbelievable that I had my Monday morning breakfast in Singapore, and had my following Monday's lunch in Piccadilly, London. I must admit that when I first realized that business necessitated my doing a quick trip to England, I did not think of travelling by air, but made inquiries from the various shipping companies as to the quickest steamers available. I found that the claim for extra speed which these people put forward was only a matter of a day or so. One line could do London via Marseilles in 21 days, whereas another could do it in 20, and I think the quickest estimate that I had for an early passage was to do Singapore to London in 18 or 19 days. It was then that one of my fellow directors suggested the Air route and upon making inquiries I found that I could leave Singapore the following Sunday, and be in London 8 days after that. I therefore booked to leave on Sunday morning, but owing to the delayed arrival of the 'plane carrying the mails from Australia, which had been delayed earlier by another connecting service, we did not actually start until Monday morning, but we were able comfortably to make up this extra day during the 7 days flying. As this was my first real long distance flight, I was rather curious about the whole matter, particularly so in view of the many rumours that appear to be floating about regarding air travel. After completing the journey I can only feel that quite a number of these rumours must be invented by people who have never travelled in a decent air liner or possibly by those who have never been up in any aeroplane.

THE JOURNEY

'We were scheduled to start at 6 a.m. on Monday morning. A little after 5 a.m. an Airways motor-car pulled up at my quarters, in which I left for the Aerodrome about 5.20, arriving there at about a quarter to 6, just as the pilots and technical staff were completing the usual considerable engine and other tests that they invariably carry out before starting a day's flying. I was weighed in, and my luggage weighed, and at a few minutes to 6, I was asked to step in the plane, as they were ready to start. It was still dark at that time, but the aeroplanes are well lighted inside, and there is always a supply of newspapers and other periodicals. I naturally had little interest in newspapers, as the most natural thing to do is to look through the windows to see what's happening, and in this case I watched the lights of Johore Bahru, etc. as we took off and the plane proceeded on its way.

DISCOMFORT, IN SPITE OF THE SPEED.

'For those who have some idea that aeroplanes continually sway and bump, I might mention that right from the time that we took off from the Singapore Aerodrome, I had not felt a single bump or the slightest uncomfortable vibration the whole time in the air, and it was not until 8 o'clock that I felt what one might call a very slight bump. There were three of these slight bumps, and I noticed that we were over a range of hills (which I expect may have caused the slight bumping). I looked at my watch and found it was 9 o'clock. Naturally as this was my first day away from my ordinary Singapore business, I thought of matters connected with such business and realized that the director who had come to the plane to see me off, had just had about comfortable time to get back from the Singapore Aerodrome to his flat, to have his breakfast, and get down to the office as usual at 9 o'clock. On looking over the side of the plane, I found that while he had done this short journey before 9, we were just over the hills between Kuala Kangsar and Taiping. I mention this, as it was just a little thing that impressed me in relation to the speed at which one travels by aeroplane. A little further on the journey, I saw Penang island in the distance and sometime after I noticed, by the altimeter, that the plane was rapidly losing height, and on looking out, I found that we were evidently making a landing. This was the Alor Star Aerodrome, and immediately after landing the door was opened by an official, so that I (I was the only passenger at the time) could step out of the plane to walk round and have a smoke.

ABOUT SMOKING.

'By the way this brings up another point that I have heard discussed, and that is the matter of smoking. I mention this, as I am a very heavy smoker myself and consume well over a tin of 50 cigarettes per day, and had been rather chaffed regarding the rule of "Non-Smoking" on aeroplanes. As a matter of fact, the comparative strangeness, combined with the knowledge that I must not smoke, seemed to make smoking rather far in the distance, and it didn't worry me at all, although I must admit that I would have liked a cigarette at the time I finished breakfast on the plane. However, the aeroplane invariably comes down every 3 or 4 hours for refuelling, and as this takes about a quarter of an hour, one has plenty of time for a really good smoke. Another point is that very often they take advantage of this re-fuelling, so that the passengers can have their meals at the aerodrome, and on several occasions we came down for either breakfast, tiffin or tea, which was served at the aerodrome itself, for any of the aerodromes have their own restaurants. Of course there is plenty of time to smoke on these occasions. Quite apart from this, in the ordinary schedule, the average day's flying usually finishes at about 3 o'clock, after which the passengers can, of course, smoke their heads off if they wish from then until the next morning.

BETWEEN ALOR STAR AND BANGKOK

'After refuelling at Alor Star, we took off again, and it was then I experienced what one might call reasonable bumps. These were not really bad or upsetting in any way, and they only lasted for about half a minute. I noticed that this was while we were climbing, and I ascertained later that when the pilot took the plane up to 2,000 ft., he found that particular air stratum we were a bit bumpy, and so shot up to another suitable flying stratum, which was about 9,000 feet. This stratum was very steady. Bangkok was our next stop, and the scenery between Alor Star and Bangkok is really delightful—although there is a certain amount of monotony in the evenly spaced out and rectangular rice fields, which gave me the impression of large numbers of billiard tables laid out side by side. Part of the direct air journey is over the sea coast, and in another part, you go over the sea itself, and at another over small inland sea. This section was the start of the very strong impression that I got of the enormous proportions of the world's rice business, for excepting for some jungle patches, one seems to be flying over everlasting rice fields all the way from Alor Star up to Bangkok. I might here mention that this continued across almost the whole of Northern India, until you come to desert land west of Karachi.

GROUND ARRANGEMENTS

'It was a very interesting trip to Bangkok, and when we came down at that aerodrome, we first walked across to the officers' quarters where we were given tea, after which we went across to the Customs shed and then the few miles to the town by train. Here we were met by motor cars which took us to the best hotel in Bangkok. This left me plenty of time to hire a car to go for a very thorough tour round the city and outskirts before sunset, after which I had the usual bath and dinner before turning in. Incidentally, I might mention that one of the main impressions that I got on the whole trip from Singapore to London, was the very high efficiency of the ground arrangements. Whenever the plane comes down, you are met by officials in smart Imperial Airways uniform who always give the impression that their one joy in life is to meet passengers and do everything they possibly can for them. I never met an official who told me where to go, for there was always someone to actually take me there, whether it was to the Customs shed, to a motor car, or to the restaurant. When you are shown up to your room at any hotel where you stay the night, you find a card on the table which gives you instructions for the next day's flying. For instance, when I got back to my rooms at the hotel in Bangkok, I found a card informing me that I would be called at 4-30 a.m., so that my suitcase could be packed ready for taking away at 5 a.m. It further stated that tea and biscuits would be served at my room at 4.45 a.m. It gave me the ruling rate of exchange in case I wanted to buy local currency, and stated that the car would be ready to take me from the hotel to the aerodrome at 5.20, and that the air liner would leave at 6-30 a.m. It further mentioned that breakfast would be at Rangoon, lunch at Akyab, and tea and dinner at Calcutta—where we would be staying for the night. This getting up early to start flying may at first appear a bit of a nuisance to people who are accustomed to get up fairly late, but after all, going on an aeroplane is, in a way, still a kind of an adventure to some of us, and I have never met anybody yet who has grumbled about getting up early on these aeroplanes trips, any more than one grumbles at getting up early for some special excursion that one is going on. Anyway, one gets plenty of rest sitting and lounging about in the plane for the majority of the day.

BANGKOK AND CALCUTTA

'The next morning we started strictly to schedule, and I think that this day's flying was even more interesting than that of the preceding day. Part of the journey was over jungle land, but quite a large part was over the sea, and the sea coast, with numerous islands adding to the already interesting panorama. An attractive part was when approaching Rangoon, for below was the Irrawaddy river twisting and winding on its own track like a double cracker. After coming down at Rangoon and Akyab for refuelling, we eventually arrived at the Calcutta Aerodrome, in plenty of time for me to make a tour in daylight of that large and interesting city, where we stopped the night at the most up to date hotel that I have ever seen in the East.

'I will not take up your time with a day to day description of the journey, for although it is extremely interesting to the traveller, it might be boring to anybody listening to a description. However, it is probable that many of my listeners have been up the Penang Hill, and other high spots, to look down on the very beautiful views. Therefore, if you just try to imagine yourself looking down on such wonderful panoramas from various heights up to 10,000 ft. instead of from the lower height up to say 2,000 ft., you can have some idea of the magnificent view offered by air travel. Added to this is the fact that it is an ever-changing panorama, covering a distance of about a quarter of the world's circumference, and also consider that you are flying over such interesting countries as Siam, Burma, India, Arabian Coast, Irak, Palestine, Egypt, Greece etc., and you can perhaps get some idea of the extraordinary interest that it holds. For instance, while progressing on the journey, it is interesting to see the types of buildings change from district to district. In the morning you may notice all the farm houses appear to be of square construction with square out-houses, all with flat roofs built in the square compounds—and a few hours later you notice that all the houses and out-houses are of round design with thatched roofs. Then you will go over districts where there seem to be very few towns, although there appear to be plenty of people and land cultivation, and perhaps a few hours further on your way you may be able to have as many as ten towns in view at the same time.

FLYING OVER THE DESERT.

'Motoring to and from the various aerodromes is invariably interesting, for one sees different types of people at almost every stop, strange types of vehicles and merchandise, camel caravans and other things of interest that one is not likely to see on ordinary steamship travel...For instance, one thing I will always remember is the wonderful and majestic rock formation seen when flying along the Persian Gulf—nor am I likely to forget one of the small aerodromes in the desert where we landed for refuelling. This "aerodrome" was just a cleared space on the desert which was marked with a large white ring. At one corner was a small hut which appeared to be roughly constructed of matting, and which evidently contained a supply of petrol and oil. This was in charge of one picturesque Arab. On looking round I noticed another very small hut, a short distance away, and that was evidently the sleeping quarters for this Arab, his wife and child—isolated, also on the desert. Another thing I will always remember was when we descended at Sharjah, where a special fort has been built. This was not a make-shift, primitive affair, but was a solidly constructed military fort in the form of a quadrangle....In front of the fort was an open space, fenced off with barbed wire entanglements. The front of these are mounted on trolleys, which can be moved backwards and forwards on rails so as to be securely padlocked when not opened up for aeroplanes. As the plane came down, we were met by a very fierce looking Arab guard. These men were dressed in the usual Arab costume, but were also decorated with bandoliers of cartridges, and armed with very modern rifles.....

"The flight over Palestine was very interesting in view of the fact that we could look on such famous places as the Dead Sea, Jerusalem, and other places of interest. This was on the same day on which we arrived at Alexandria.—"Imperial Airways Gazette".

Plight Of The Bombay Motorist

The Only Remedy Is To Have A Business-Like Association

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I think, it is now admitted, without a shadow of doubt that the Bombay Presidency motorist's position is most unfortunate. He groans under extremely heavy taxation, increasing year after year, without receiving any proper return.

In 1930, the Government of Sir Frederick Sykes increased the registration fees from Rs. 2 to Rs. 32. We all know how this measure was exposed by a motorist, as unjustifiable extortion, in a Court of Law, recently. This extortion used to cost the Presidency motorist annually Rs. 14 lacs or thereabouts. Further in 1933, the same Government resurrected the 'tolls', and in 1936, these much-hated 'tolls' were baptised in the Council Hall of Bombay, in the shape of present Motor Vehicles Bill. This Bill is one of the worst enactments against the motorists, in that it subjects the motorists to the dual authority of the Government and the various Municipalities of the Presidency.

To-day we hear the wail from Mahableshwar. The word 'toll' is evidently abolished, as far as the motorists is concerned, but it is not yet openly defined, if a touring motorist, who runs from place to place, is free from paying any more taxes, in the name and shape of wheel tax which they are authorised to levy. Supposing a motorist visits half a dozen towns in this Presidency, in a few days time, and if the municipal authorities at every such town, where he spends a few days on an average call upon him to pay their wheel tax, for a quarter, if not more, what is his remedy against it?

Has the Government defined any reasonable limit, say at least three months, for such visiting cars, who has already paid his own municipal wheel tax as well as the new tax to the Government, from being further persecuted and mulcted by any other municipal bodies? Will the Finance Minister, Khan Bahadur Cooper, who has been unsparing in holding an olive branch before the eyes of the motorists, while seeking support for his new taxation, now open out his mouth and say with any definiteness, how a motorist stands in regard to this wheel tax and licence fee bogies, after he has paid the new tax and his own municipal wheel tax?

Well, when all is said and done, the Bombay Motorists owe it to themselves, that their lot is so very miserable. With more and more money paid out, they get worse and still worse roads, and to-day it is simply impossible to travel a hundred miles distant from Bombay to Poona or Igatpuri, unless you have no compunction for the life and beauty of your car. You cannot even run to Kalyan or Thana in a decent manner. To expect that such a slavish position will be remedied by joining our existing Motorists' Association and sporting its badge, without taking any personal interest in its existence or administration, except for attending the light side of its programme for merriment, while there remain cart load of grievances, needing all its resources and energies to fight for and remedied, is simply unthinkable, and not worthy of motorists' traditions. By all means, let us have an Association, which may be perfectly business-like and not theatre-like in its activities, and which knows how not to give or receive quarters, while fighting the Government.—Yours, etc.

T 4600.

Bombay, May 20.

MR. POLAK'S TRIBUTE TO DR. ANSARI

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Mr. H. S. L. Polak, a personal friend of Dr. Ansari, writes in the "Manchester Guardian". The news of the death of Dr. Ansari though not altogether unexpected is nevertheless saddening. He was a warm friend of twenty-five years' standing, whom I had known and admired from early in 1910 when I first visited Delhi as a delegate to India on behalf of the South Africa Indian community. Then, as later, his sympathies were readily given to the poor, the oppressed, and the suffering. In those days his practice on Western lines of medical treatment had already developed, and as the years passed his professional fame spread through Northern and Western India. He shared it with an older colleague, a practitioner of the indigenous system of medicine, Hakim Ajmal Khan. In later years Ansari's was a lucrative, specialist, and consultant practice. But at all times he was freely available to the sick poor, to whom he gave unstinted service, as I saw when a few years ago I was his guest at Delhi.

The call of public duty was ever strong with him, and great causes always appealed to him. Nor were his generous services restricted to his own community. Devoted Moslem as he was, he was never a bigot, and he counted innumerable Hindus, from Mahatma Gandhi downwards, among his close friends. His house was ever open to all who needed and sought his advice, and one could at almost any time find there a cross-section of Indian cultural and national life

The leader of a well-known band of Moslem Congress members, he was always a clean fighter. His tolerance, humanity, and broad charity often helped to keep the movement from courses which could, in his view, lead only to disruption and to injury to the nation's welfare. In recent years the frailties of the body had somewhat checked the ardour of his fine spirit, and he had sought renewed physical strength at the hands of old professional friends in Europe. He loved this country, where he had received part of his education. He was a great patriot who, without loving Britain less, loved India more, and longed to see her free.

ANSARI DAY

Reports have been received from the following places in different parts of India to the effect that Dr. Ansari Day was observed in the respective places in response to the call of the Congress President:—

Cuttack, Comilla, Lahore, Montgomery, Gujranwala, Ferozepore, Kapurthala, Jullundur, Bannu, Benares, Jubbulpore, Bankura, Madras, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Vizagapatam, Calicut, Agra, Calcutta, Nagpur and several other sub-divisions and districts.

KENYA HIGHLANDS AGAIN

Indian M. L. C.s Protest Against Lord Francis Scott's Mission

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Secretary writes:—

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has received the following cable dated Nairobi, 18th, May, 1936, from the Indian Elected Members' (in Legislature) Organization of Kenya:—

"Large mass meeting of Indian community has emphatically dissociated recent activities of Lord Francis Scott (Leader of European settlers in Kenya) whose recent Mission to England is directly opposed to Indian and African Native interests.

"His advocacy of the Order-in-Council to reserve Highlands for Europeans and the scheme of European Defence Force are particularly denounced. The Defence Force has no military value but is a definite menace to non-Europeans calculated to undermine established Government.

"We have informed India and Colonial Offices. We are sending a Delegation in June."

Only Remedy For Rural Unemployment

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 18.

The best way to do away with the unemployment in the villages is to create a market in cities for products to be manufactured from raw material available in villages, was the advice tendered by Sjt. Vaikunthlal Mehta, at the opening of the Indian National Leather works of Sjt. P. N Raibhoj, the local Harijan leader. Several local Congressmen were present at the function.

Ansari Day At Dohad

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, By Mail.

Ansari Day was observed here, and a public meeting of Dohad citizens was held under the auspices of Congress Committee Dohad when Mr. Ramanlal Sheth, Mr. Hakimsaheb and others spoke and a condolence resolution was passed.

Also the local Grain Merchants' Association suspended business for the day.

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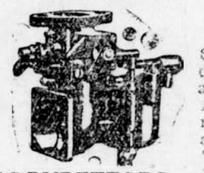

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON MODERATELY ACTIVE

Reports Of Crop Damage Stimulated The Pulling Tone

Foreign Buying Unfavourable Weather

WHEAT EASIER ON FAVOURABLE CROP ADVICES

BOMBAY, May 21.

London Exchanges opened with Sterling Dollar at 4.97 1/16 and after remaining steady subsequently eased to 4.96 15/16.

Franc opened at 75.50 and thenmoved up to 75.51.

N. Y. COTTON.

Prices were moderately activa on scattered trade and foreign buying due to lack of rains. Otherwise sentiment was somewhat bearish. Activity on the whole was restricted.

SILVER DULL.

London gold remained unchanged but silver declined due to Chinese and speculative selling.

WHEAT EASIER.

Chicago wheat opened steady but later eased on lack of outside support and liquidation.

Cross rae after remaining steady, subsequently showed an easy trend.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, May 21.

Previous closing	10.36
To-day's opening	10.37
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	10.41
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, May 21.

Previous closing	5.69
To-day's opening	5.67
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.69
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 200

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 21.

New York cotton was moderately active on scattered trade and foreign buying due to lack of rains in eastern belt and some reports of crop damage otherwise sentiment was somewhat bearish with indications of some easiness in spot situation. Activity on whole continued somewhat restrained pending further developments in Washington.

Operations in October began at 10.37 i.e. one point higher than previous closing prices displayed steadiness on steadier Liverpool cables and foreign and trade buying influenced by unfavourable weather conditions in eastern belt but outside interest was lacking with movements restricted and October ruling at 10.38 with very steady undertone.

Finally October closed at 10.41+.05

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 21.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.38/11.38) 11.36/11.35
October (10.41/10.38) 10.37/10.37
December (10.38/10.36) 10.35/10.34

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 21.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.25) 6.20
American July (6.07) 6.03
Egyptian May (8.84) 8.84
Egyptian July (8.61) 8.62

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 21.

Broach cotton which closed at Rs. 199-12 at 5-30 p.m. rose to Rs. 200-4 due to firm N. Y. futures at 11-30 it was quoted at 199-12.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 111 October 137 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 198/8 Liverpool July 6.01 Rs. 63 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 195/8 Liverpool May 5.55 Rs. 46 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 198/8 New York July 11.34 Rs. 55 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/8

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 195/8 New York March 10.34 Rs. 25 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/8

OSAKA SAMPIN

Drop In Prices

Osaka, May 21

Yesterday the Sampin market closed at a decline of 40 to 50 points. This morning the market opened easy at a further decline of 120 to 140 points as under with a weak tone in sympathy with weakness in raw cotton:—

May	194.50—120
August	194.60—130
October	194.10—140

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 21.

Previous closing	4.97 3/8
To-day's opening	4.97
To-day's closing	4.96 7/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 21.

Previous closing	4.97 1/16
To-day's opening	4.97 1/16
To-day's closing	4.96 15/16

FRANC RATE

London, May 21

Previous closing	75.51
To-day's opening	75.50
To-day's closing	75.48

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON SILVER

London, May 21.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	(20 5/16)	20 1/16
Forward	(20 3/8)	20 1/8

The market was quiet steady.

London gold (£6-19-11) £6-19-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, May 21.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 21.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.70)	5.69 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.52)	37.54
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8)	0.93 1/4
London on Milan (63.31)	63.25
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8)	1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 21.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/8, 50/8 and 50/9 prices eased on scattered selling and liquidation which was further accentuated by lower London advices closed quiet at Rs. 50, 50 and 50/1.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10/3, 34/10/6 and 34/10/6 trading here was quiet and uninteresting with movements in foreign exchanges restricting activity with prices moving in very narrow range closed steady 34/10, 34/10/3 and 34/10/3.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 21.

	Cwts.
Wheat	29,870
Linseed	20,423
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	54
Gingellyseed	573
Poppyseed	90
Groundnuts	8,895
Castorseed	1,058
Rice	16,931
Myrabollams	2,115
Cottonseed	24,055
Gram	2,997
Joowar	1,803
Bajree	1,223
Indian Sugar	6,454
Coal	4,527 Tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 20-5-36	6821000	4239000
Receipts Yesterday 20-5-36	7000	1000
Exports to date 20-5-36	5617000	4261000
Stock at Ports 15-5-36	1734000	1822000
Stock at Interior Towns 15-5-36	1690000	343000
Stock at Liverpool 15-5-36	708000	705000
Visible Supply 15-5-36	4627000	4496000
Quantity in sight 15-5-36	11767000	7676000
Quantity out of sight 15-5-36	10246000	8498000

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 21.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 71 July 71 1/8 prices kept steady but there was not much doing in absence of any outside encouraging advices

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 21.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.94 5/8. Prices showed somewhat easier tendency on lack of outside support and liquidation influenced by favourable crop advices.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 20.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£198 1/4 buyers £198 1/2 sellers) £199 1/2 buyers £199 3/4 sellers steady.

Lead (£15 1/4 buyers) £15 5/16 steady

Electrolytic Copper (£41) £40 1/2 to £41

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (£7 5/16 buyers £7 1/2 paid and sellers) £7 5/16 paid and sellers 7 1/2

Forward (£7 7/16) £7 9/16 paid buyer

SILVER CABLES

London, May 21.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

London, May 20.

China sold India bought speculators sold and bought. Steady.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-1 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 1-11 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 9/16) £18 1/4 buyers £22 3/4

Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April May (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 11/16 sellers £13 9/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

Bombay, May 21.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	2	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	3	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	3	0
Sept. 1936 Delivery.			
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	6	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	6	3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	6	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	6	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat	4	7	3
Wheat September	4	6	3
Linseed May	7	3	0
Linseed September	7	6	0

The tone was quiet.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 20

Broach A/M opening 200; highest 200, lowest 199 1/4; closing 199 3/4

Broach J/A opening 201; highest 201; lowest 200 1/4; closing 200 1/4

Broach A/M 1937 opening 198 1/2; highest 198 1/2; lowest 197 1/4; closing 197 1/4

Oomra May opening 190; highest 190, lowest 189; closing 189

Oomra July opening 186 3/4; highest 187; lowest 186; closing 186 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 180; highest 180, lowest 178 1/2; clos'ng 178 1/2

Bengal May opening 160 1/2; highest 160 3/4; lowest 160 1/2; closing 160 1/2

Bengal July opening 157 1/4; highest 157 1/2; lowest 157 1/4; closing 157 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 145; highest 145; lowest 144 1/2; closing 144 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 5 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-36) Rs 6 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Partly cloudy, unsettled.

Central: Partly cloudy warmer.

Western: Partly cloudy possible rain. warmer.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	13	8	3
Shipment April-June	4	3	3
Shipment July-Sept.	4	2	9
Kesar	13	7	0
Saraya	13	4	0
Harinagar	13	4	6
Captainganj	13	5	0
Ramkola Panjabi	12	9	6
Shisva Bazar	12	9	0
Chitoli	12	5	0
Java spot		8.00	

Chamberlain's Forecast Depressed Most Sections

IMPROVEMENT IN CHINESE SECURITIES

Oils Lively

SHARP BREAK IN WHEAT

Renewed Selling In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 21

Stock Exchange Chamberlains forecast in commons that taxation was not likely to be reduced for some time depressed most sections especially Giltedgeds but Chinese securities hardened on hopes of improved conditions in north China.

Oils were moderately lively. Elsewhere coals recovered recent setback.

Wheat broke sharply on nervous selling following reports of rains in Australia.

Wall Street made a fair rally and attracted renewed selling.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 21.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday May 6 £97 3/4
Friday, May 8 £97 7/8
Monday, May 11 £97 7/8
Tuesday, May 12 £97 7/8
Wednesday, May 13, £97 3/8
Thursday, May 14 £97 3/8
Friday, May 15 £97 3/8
Monday May 18
Tuesday, May 19 £97 3/4
Wednesday, May 20 £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 21.

London exchanges with sterling dollar at 4.97 1/16 and after remaining steady subsequently eased to 4.96 15/16 Franc opened at 75.50 and then moved up to 75.51.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 7/8) £107 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/8) £117 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106) £106 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-6) 20
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 3/4
Hydro Electric (£7 3/8) £7 1/4
Musical Industries (25-1 1/2) 24-9
Princhin Johnson (45-9) 46-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-1 1/2) 38-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolseworth New Ford (129-4 1/2) 129-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£88 1/4) £88
Dunlop Rubber (35-1 1/2) 34-7 1/2
University Ordinary (32-3) 32
Ford Motors (39-9) 39-4 1/2
Cable Wires (£7 7/8) £7 5/8
British American Tobacco (124 1/2) 123-9
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-9) 157-6
P and O S N Company Defd (20) 19-6
Distillers (103-3) 102-9
Bred and Dyers (7-6) 7-10 1/2
British Celanese (11) 10-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (51-9) 52-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (45-9) 48-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7) 6-4 1/2
Western Limited Ordinary (25-9) 23
Inter Nickels (£45 5/8) £46 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (7/9) 7/3
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 21.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (101 3/4) £101 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 £115
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118 1/2) £115
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£114 1/2) £112 1/8
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/8) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-7 1/2) 20
Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 43-9
Empire of India Ceylon (28-8) 28-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-3) 28-9
Gula Kelampong (36-3) 25-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 30-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 7/8) £14 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (65-6) 65
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/4) £14 5/8
Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 3/4
Moddar New (£50-7 1/2) £50
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 42-6
Union Corporation (£9) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-1 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (95-7 1/2) 96-3
Burma Oil (95-7 1/2) 94-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (26-10 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Shell Transport (98-9) 100
Royal Dutch (£34 7/8) £35 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£18 1/2) £18
L M Ford (£23 7/8) £23 1/2
L N E R Def (£5 5/8) £5 3/8
Southern Dutch (£23 3/8) £23 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £137
London Board G Stock (£102 1/2) £103

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 21.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 61 7/8) 60 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33-1 1/2) 32 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 57 3/8) dol 55 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 121) unquoted.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Good Progress In Texas

WEEKLY OFFICIAL REPORT

In the West conditions have been decidedly favourable. In Texas planting has progressed rapidly and the condition is average. In Oklahoma planting has made good progress. In Central belt planting is being completed and stands are good. In the Eastern belt the crop has deteriorated substantially in absence of material rain fall appreciably intensifying the drought.

SPINNERS' TAKINGS

Total Spinners' Takings of U. S. cotton from the beginning of the season to May 16 are as under in thousands:—

	Season from 1st Aug		
	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34
Great Britain	1037	737	1162
U. S. A., Canada, etc.	5419	4226	5068
Continent	2396	1998	3526
Japan, China etc.	1394	1537	1886
Total	10246	8498	11642

HUSAIN IMAM FOR CANNANORE

To Preside Over Kerala Muslim Majlis Conference

MADRAS, May 21.

Mr. Husain Imam, Member of the Council of State who arrived here this morning from Calcutta left for Cannanore to-night to preside over the All Kerala Muslim Majlis Conference to be held there on the 23rd.—A. P.

WOMEN APPLICANTS FOR ENROLMENT

OOTACAMUND, May 21.

A circular will be issued to-day instructing Registration officers not to insist on the appearance in person of women having scruples against doing so for presentation of applications for enrolment as voters to the Provincial Assembly constituencies but to accept them, should such applications be presented by the husbands or relatives of the women concerned.—A. P.

Restricted Business In Yarn Market.

Consuming Districts Unwilling To Buy

Bombay, May 20

The Yarn market has continued to remain dull and lifeless throughout the whole past week. Turnover has been very restricted in almost all kinds of yarns and dealers have been constantly complaining about the continued absence of satisfactory demand from almost all consuming districts. As regards Indian yarns the position is much worse in view of the fact that inquiries continue to remain very limited and what sales are possible are mostly done by the up-country mills. The Bombay mills therefore find it extremely difficult to make any sales at anything like fair and remunerative prices. As regards Japanese and Shanghai yarns demand has considerably fallen off during the last few days probably owing to sufficient stocks in the consuming districts. On the whole the outlook is not hopeful and whilst we do not expect material decline in prices which are already low we do not expect any improvement in the near future.

ENGLISH YARNS

Sales are very small and restricted to particular class of buyers only. Forward business is practically neglected at the moment.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

In spite of steady cotton prices and in spite of firm quotations from the manufacturers both in Japan and in Shanghai prices in the Local market for ready as well as nearer deliveries have not shown any improvement. In case of Mercerised yarns reports of some curtailment in production have prevented the prices to decline further and at the close have shown some slight improvement mostly of a speculative nature. In single as well as two-fold yarns prices have remained unchanged with a moderate turnover particularly in fine counts. Speculative turnover in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have now been very small probably due to heavy losses incurred by the dealers and the middlemen during the last few months. Sampin has remained fairly steady whereas Exchange remains unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS

There is no change in the prices of the syndicate yarns during the week. Stocks of syndicate goods are very small and that too in unpopular deniers. In case of Japanese Art Silk yarns stocks are also very limited and arrivals are not heavy. It is also reported from the consuming districts that the stocks over there are limited and expected arrivals are not very large. Under the circumstances prices have been maintained with a chance of some further improvement in the next few weeks. As regards forward positions the Japanese makers have been quoting much higher prices and in spite of several offers from India and other countries at lower prices business resulting has been very small owing to firm attitude adopted by the makers. Demand for Delustred yarns continues satisfactory and in the absence of syndicate qualities, Japanese qualities have now been freely used by the consumers. The undertone remains distinctly healthy and prices are likely to show some further improvement in the next few days.

INDIAN YARNS

Demand from consuming centres remains very unsatisfactory. It is reported that the stocks of cloth produced by Handlooms have been steadily increasing and Handloom weavers find it extremely difficult to keep body and soul together. Reports go to show that in some weaving districts about 50 per cent of the handloom have stopped working at the moment. It is not surprising therefore that in the midst of these circumstances Indian yarns sales have been very much restricted. The future tendency therefore remains uncertain.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 21.

James Finlay and Coy.'s s.s. Clan Macvicar of 3621 reg. tons, Capt. R. Douglas arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool, Port Said and Suez with general cargo.

Killick Nixon & Coy.'s s.s. City of Venice of 5492 reg. tons, Capt. A. J. Philips arrived from Glasgow via Birkenhead Marseilles, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Nizam of 3334 reg. tons, Capt. C. R. Harrison arrived from Calcutta via Madras, Cochin, and Calicut with coal and general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Jehangir of 2157 reg. tons Capt. W. F. Clifton arrived from Jeddah via Karachi with Passengers, special and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Bamora of 1870 reg. tons Capt. W. F. Putt arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi, Porebunder and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's Dutch Line s.s. Nijkerk of 3619 reg. tons, Capt. G. H. Kemp arrived from Amsterdam via Bremen, Hamburg Rotterdam, Antwerp, Lisbon, Port Said, and Karachi with general cargo.

P & O S N Coy.'s s.s. Mooltan of 12823 reg. tons, Capt. F. E. French arrived from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, May 21.

Graham Trading Coy.'s s.s. Britannia of 5281 reg. tons, Capt. G. B. Kelly sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with passengers and local cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S. & D. Coy.'s Oil Tanker s.s. Gundine of 3575 reg. tons Capt. H. Williamson sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. Singapore Maru of 4260 reg. tons Capt. G. Sibuya sailed for Kobe via Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Chinkoa of 3295 reg. tons, Capt. J. Mackenzie sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg. tons, Capt. A. Russell sailed for Basra via Karachi with passengers and local cargo.

P & O S N Coy.'s s.s. Mooltan 12823 reg. tons, Capt. F. E. French sailed for Sydney via Colombo with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

The following steamers entered for loading on 21-5-36.

S S Chyebassa (M M & Co.) for Calcutta.

S S Burdwan (M M & Co.) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 20.

July	2.87
September	2.80
December	2.79—.02
January	2.62

TEMPORARY ADVANCE OF THE MONSOON

Cochin Gets 9 Inches Of Rain

POONA, May 21.

The temporary advance of the monsoon is being maintained off the Ceylon and Travancore coasts and locally heavy rain has fallen in South Malabar.

Thunderstorms have caused local rain in southeast Madras, the north Madras coast, east Central Provinces, Orissa and Upper Burma, and a few falls in Lower Burma, southwest Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west Central Provinces and south Hyderabad.

The Western Disturbance has caused local rain in the hills of the Punjab and United Provinces and a few falls in Kashmir, southwest Punjab and north Baluchistan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cochin 9 inches, Trivandrum 4, Palamcottah 3, Coimbatore and Kodaikanal 1 1/2, and Salem 1.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Lower Burma and continue locally in Upper Burma and south Madras. Scattered thundershowers are also likely in Mysore, Deccan, the north Madras Coast, east Central Provinces, Orissa, South Bengal, United Provinces and the Punjab Hills.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-5-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.053 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 84.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 79.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.8 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 82.5 degrees 2.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-5-1936

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 6400 miles miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 8h. 48 mts. (I.S.T.) on Wednesday the 20th May 1936.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 20.

May	70 1/2d.
July	70 3/4d
October	69 1/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 20.

May	Dol 0.95
July	Dol 0.86 1/8
September	Dol 0.85 1/2

Heavy Hedge Selling In New York Market

Rains In Drought Sections Of Eastern Belt

U. S. WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT FAVOURABLE

Drop In New Crop Months

Bombay, May 21.

Generally favourable with heavy rains in drought sections of Eastern Belt, influenced long liquidation and heavy hedge selling in the New York Cotton Market on Wednesday.

COTTON CROP DOING WELL

The official weekly weather report was considered favourable with the exception of reports of drought in Atlantic States where beneficial rains are now reported. Thus the U. S. Cotton crop is now doing well.

INCREASED SELLING PRESSURE

There was a marked absence of any buying and prices declined under heavy hedge selling in new crop months which fell 12 to 14 points.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market opened weak on lower Liverpool advices and declined further on rain in drought section and long liquidation. The market was not very cheerful with general demand lacking and traders looking to Washington. Under heavy hedge selling distant months fell substantially.

CROP PROGRESS.

The official weekly weather report was favourable and generally at this time of the year, the American cotton crop gives of a satisfactory yield. The most critical months are July and August when crops lose ground and as long as the present favourable weather continues, prices are likely to decline further.

SPECULATIVE INTEREST.

Speculative interest in cotton is very small and most of the buying and selling is on foreign account. Thus in the absence of any speculative activity there is no reason for any big price movement but weather condition will play important part in shaping the course of prices.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points with October 10.39 in sympathy with decline in Liverpool cotton prices.

SCATTERED BUYING.

During the early part of the session there was scattered buying which resulted in a recovery of 6 points from the opening level and October was quoted 10.45 which was the highest level for the day.

INCREASED SELLING.

Later on there was increased selling pressure. Favourable weather reports and the official weekly weather report being satisfactory there was some long liquidation and heavy hedge selling in new crop months which resulted in a fresh drop of 9 points from the highest level and the market closed weak at a net decline of 7 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.72c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points at 11.65c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open unchanged but the market opened easy at a decline of 3 points with October 5.73. There was hedge selling and some scattered selling on reports of more favourable weather.

Later on there was further hedge selling and outside selling with a poor offtake. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and the market closed at a net decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.60d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

There was considerable selling in East Indian cotton section which in the absence of any buying resulted in decline of 7 points. At the close May was quoted 5.03. July 3.98 and October 4.97.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures ring was also easy under scattered selling in sympathy with weakness in American cotton. Sakels futures were lowered by 2 to 5 points and spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 8.99d. Uppers futures also eased off 3 to 5 points with spot cotton 2 points down at 7.44d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with scattered liquidation Sakels futures declined 5 to 3 points while Ashmouni futures lost one to six points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (3-0 p.m.)	10.36—12
Liverpool October highest	5.73—02
Liverpool October lowest	5.68—07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Hedging and Far Eastern seling caused easiness in distants. Pool continues to sell May at limits. Weather more favourable.

New York: European selling and spot houses selling new crop months. Beneficial rains all over belt.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:

Hedge sales and long liquidation of new crop months. The United States Government weekly weather report was favourable with the exception of reports of drought in Atlantic States. Good trade demand. Suggest purchases of October New York Cotton averaging down if the market declines.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:

Slightly cooler. Light to moderate rainfall Eastern Belt; favourable forecast: Eastern Belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

Weekly weather favourable West but droughty East: last night's rains offsetting. Declined on hedge selling distants.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:—

Cotton: Advise purchases on weak markets with idea of liquidating with about 30 points profit.

Rubber: American consumption breaking all records; favour purchases; 7 7/16.

Copper: April statistics satisfactory; looks eventually higher. £26/11/3.

Lead: Position intrinsically sound; would buy on any declines £15/10/0

Wheat: Think market now ready to respond quickly any bullish news; we favour purchases of October on declines.

NEW YOFK COTTON.
New York, May 20.

July	11.34—.07
October	10.36—.12
December	10.31—.13
January	10.30—.14
March	10.34—.13
Middling Spot	11.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 20.
Bales.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 20.

May	11.60—.05
July	11.29—.05
October	10.33—.10
Middling Spot	10.65—.05
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July	11.39
October	10.42
December	10.38
Noon Call:—	
July	11.36
October	10.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 20.

May	6.21—.06
June	8.14—.05
July	6.04—.05
August	5.89—.06
September	5.77—.06
October	5.69—.06
November	5.60—.06
December	5.60—.06
January	5.59—.06
February	5.59—.05
March	5.59—.05
April	5.58—.06
Middling Spot	6.60—.01
10-12 a.m. Quotations:—	
July	6.07
October	5.72

EGYTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 20.

May	8.82
July	8.60
October	8.52
November	8.40
January	8.30
March	8.25
May	8.21
Middling Spot	8.99

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 21

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 199/4 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs. 199 on scattered long liquidation. Later on prices rallied and improved on local covering and buying by option dealers and prices improved to Rs. 199/12. The undertone of the market was fairly steady but we do not look for any sustained rise.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but the market opened at a decline of 2 points. In the local market prices improved to Rs. 202/2 but again eased off to Rs. 199/12. The market finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	199 4 0
Broach J/A	199 12 0
New Broach A/M.	197 0 0
Oomra May	188 8 0
Oomra July	186 0 0
New Oomra D/J.	178 0 0
Bengal May	160 0 0
Bengal July	157 4 0
New Bengal D/J.	144 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, May 21.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG.	Good
M.G.—				
Bengal U. P.	172	168	163	160
Punjab	172	168	163	160
Oomra No. 3	197	194	191	187
C. P. No. 1	207	204	201	197
C. P. No. 2	202	199	196	192
Broach No. 2	207	204	201	197
Punjab-Ame	218	215	212	208
Surat	243	240	237	233
Rajpipla	240	237	234	230
Navsari	249	246	243	239

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, May 21.

Bengal Superfine	166/168
Bengal Fine	164/165
Bengal F.G.	161/162
C. P. 1 Fine	204/205
C. P. 2 Fine	198/199
Arvi Fine	199/200
Ellichpur Fine	197/198
Berar Fine	192/193
Khamgaon Fine	193/194
Mulkapur Fine	189/192
Khandesh Fine	184/187
Jalna/Sailu Fine	184/187
Burwah Sanavad	194/196
Mathia	179/182
Broach Fine	204/209
Dhollera	199/204
Punjab/American	204/214
Sindh-American	204/214
Cambodia	259/261
Compta	219/224
Westerns	194/204
Miraj	204/206
Jagadia Ankleshwar	232/235
Surat	237/239
Navsari	251/254
Kampala	325/326
Busoga	324/325
Manza	304/309

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 21.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	852	290,572
Central India	303	257,686
Barsi and Nagar	715	158,993
Hyderabad-Gaorani	253	37,615
Berar	1,820	326,221
Central Provinces	214	88,177
Total Oomras	4,186	1,150,264
Dholera	3,645	168,181
N.-W. Provinces	...	61,712
Rajputana	48	78,825
Sind-Punjab	601	447,072
Broach	2,499	368,168
Coompta and Dharwar	920	52,464
Westerns-Northerns	818	33,775
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	325	13,038
Persian	...	9
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	790	177,725
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	13,812	2,584,197

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 14th May.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,704	414,976
Japan and China	2,290	1,032,737
Coast Ports	250	31,439
Up-country by Rail	...	157,565
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	58,919
Total	4,244	1,715,636

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 20.

BROACH:—	
Fully good (Good, staple)	5.10
Fine (Good staple)	5.25
Superfine (Good staple)	5.40
OOMRA:—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.12
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.27
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.42
Bengal.—	
Good	4.14
Fully good	4.24
Fine	4.36
SCINDE:—	
Fully good	4.45
Fine	4.57
Superfine	4.69

PRODUCE.
London, May 20.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: Nominal:

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels: Nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels: May sellers 30|9.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 19th May	9,263
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,570,385
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,064,721
Increase	505,664

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 21

The local silver market was quiet and dull to-day with a marked absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas two. The gold market was quietly steady. Foreign advices were easy with London, New York and Montreal silver prices registered some decline. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 3/8.

Ready gold	34 10 0
Jeth delivery	34 10 0
Ashad delivery	34 9 9
Ready silver	50 9 0
Jeth delivery	50 9 0
Ashad delivery	50 11 0

MONTREAL SILVER

Prices Decline On Further Selling

Montreal, May 20

There was a further drop of 35 points in all positions to-day on increased selling pressure. The tone of the market was quiet and closing quotations were as under:—

May	45.69—35
July	45.73—35
September	45.97—35

NEW YORK SILVER PRICES LOWERED

New York, May 20

New York Spot Silver prices were lowered to-day by 3/8 cents to 44 3/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER
London, May 20.

Spot	20-5|16
Forward	20-3|8

LONDON GOLD
London, May 20.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6|19|11-1|2.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, May 21.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£36-5-0
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£36-6-3
Standard Copper 3 months	£36-11-36
Electrolytic copper	£41-0-0
New York Market.—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33
Copper Sheets	Rs. 39

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON METALS.
London, May 20.

	£
Copper Braziers	50
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	13-1/4
Tin, English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	197-3/4
Yellow Metal	39-3/4
Corrugated sheet, 24 gauge	12-3/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 20

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	45
Electric Bond Common	19
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	68
Consolidated Gas	30
American Tel and Tel	160
Western Union Telg	77 1/2
Radio Corporation	11
New York Central	34
Great North Pfd	35
Bethelehem Steel	50
United States Steel	56 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	33
Kennecott Copper	36
General Motor	61 1/4
Int Cement	46
Socony	12 1/2
National Dairy	23
General Foods	38
Chase Bank	35
National City Bank	31
Sun Life of Canada	425
Int Nickel of Canada	46 1/4
American Smelting	75

Market quiet tendency upward. Total business: 1 million.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET
London, May 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:— May|June sellers per cwt. 6|9.

C and F Bombay:— May|June sellers per cwt. 6|6.

C and F Karachi:— May|June sellers per cwt. 6|6.

SEEDS.
London, May 20.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull c.i.f ton, May sellers £10-15-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton. May-June sellers £12-7-6.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton. May-June sellers £12-15-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton. May-June sellers £12-8-9.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull. c.i.f. ton. May-June sellers £12-2-6.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, May 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 6-1|4.

LINSEED OIL.
London, May 20.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., June sellers 24/6.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., June-Aug. sellers 24/7-1/2.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 21

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D May-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269 1/2
Banks selling T T	267 1/2
Banks buying T T	265 1/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	567
Banks buying T T	577
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	87 3/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 20th instant	4.97 1/32
Japan/London 21st instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 21st instant	7.31
Bongkong/London 21st instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 21st instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 20th instant	75.51
London/Belgium 20th instant	29.39 1/2
London/Switzerland 20th instant	15.38 1/4
London/Berlin 20th instant	12.34 1/2
London/Stockholm 20th instant	19.39 1/4
London/New York 20th instant	4.97 1/16
London/Amsterdam 20th instant	7.35 1/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Easy

Gold	
19th instant	£6-19-11
20th instant	£6-19-11 1/2
Silver London Ready	
19th instant	20 1/2
20th instant	20 5/16
Silver London Forward	
19th instant	20 1/2
20th instant	20 3/8
Silver New York Ready	
19th instant	45 3/8
20th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos	
18th instant	9/16 p.c.
20th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos	
19th instant	5/8 p.c.
20th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India as at the close of business on Friday, the 15th May 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	122,66,70,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	101,89,65,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in	
(a) Notes	5,31,31,000
(b) Rupees	56,63,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	22,39,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	32,93,65,000
(v) Advances in India	92,42,43,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	5,75,40,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 20.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	73
Indian Stock 3 p.c., 1948 or later	85-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	97-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c., 1950-55	115
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	85-3/8
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 p.c., 1961	107-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c., 1952	105-7/8
Funding Loan, 4 p.c., 1960-69	117-1/4
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	115-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-5/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	105
National Bank of India	44-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, May 20.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5|8 per cent to 5|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3|8 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1|2 per cent.

EXCHANGES
London, May 20.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.97-1|16
Paris	75.51
Berlin	12.34-1|2
Madrid	36.44
Amsterdam	7.35-1|4
Brussels	29.39-1|2
Milan	63.31
Berne	15.33-1/4
Prague	119.75

Speculative Buying In Steel Shares

MARKET SHOWS GOOD RALLYING POWER

Scattered Covering And Better Feeling

BOMBAY, May 21.

Although price fluctuations were narrow, the action of the market was impressive. During the early part of the session the market was easy with some long liquidation.

There was a marked absence of any support and the market looked like giving way. There was less inclination to buy and the market was more or less uninteresting.

However later on there was speculative buying which was credited to Calcutta operators and the market soon picked up good tone. The lost position was easily regained and local shorts were covering sales in Tata Iron and Steel shares.

The improvement in steel shares was followed by other sections to some extent and the tone of the market at the close was decidedly better. Business for the next settlement commenced to-day but operators were not inclined to take much interest.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay: May 21.

100	Ahm. Advance	271 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	690 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	164 6
100	Central India	225 0
100	Colaba	118 12
100	Coorla	90 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	100 10
100	Gokak	160 10
1000	Hindustan	1575 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	61 4
100	Kohinoor	195 0
250	Laxmi	581 4
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	705 0
250	Modern	45 0
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	108 2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, May 21

Century	163 162 163 164/6
Bombay Dyeing	685 683 688 690
Kohinoor	193 195
Central India	223 224 225
New Great	108 107 108
Simplex	65
Swadeshi	158 160
Bundi	36/12
I Cement	481 483
Punjab	26/14 26/10
Shahabad	490 491 490
Andhra	1580 1577 1573 1575
Tata Hydro	162/13 163/12
Tata Power	1550 1552 1542 1546
Tram Ord	154/11
T Steel Defd	608 610 607 613 607 616/4
T Steel Ord	161/4 162 161 162 162/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	166/12 167/4
Bellapur	173/2 174 172/8
B Steam	285
B Burma	393 392 400 397 400

100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000	Sholapur	1,980 0
50	Simplex	65 0
100	Swadeshi	160 0
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1170 0
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	108 4
25-50	Central	33 4
500	Imperial	1542 8
125-500	Im. Conty	383 12
50-100	India	129 8
100	Reserve Bank	131 4
5	Union	5 11
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	36 12
70	Gwallor	123 12
160	Indian	483 2
40	Katni Def.	2,270 0
100	Katni Ord.	388 12
10	Okha	273 12
10	Punjab	26 10
100	Shahabad	490 10
70	United	139 8
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 4
15-75	New India	41 8
200	Oriental	4835 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 2
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0
100	Andhra Valley	1,575 0
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	154 11
100	Bombay Suburban	176 4
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	220 0
100	Poona	255 0
100	Surat	191 4
100	Tata Hydro	163 12
1000	Tata Power	1,546 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	892 8
100	C. Province	97 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujrat	81 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	99 0
500	Tapty Valley	778 12
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	35 4
30	Tata Steel Def	616 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	162 4
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	204 6
50	Belapur	172 8
250	Bombay Steam	285 0
125	Bombay Burma	400 0
50	Bombay Burma Con	142 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-11-6
50	Bombay Telephone	111 0
100	Indian Bleaching	111 14
100	Indian Radio	501 14
100	Indian Radio Ord.	495 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 21

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/0

3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/14/6

3 per cent 1941	105
3 per cent 1951/54	105
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/15
4 per cent 1943	111/12
4 per cent 1960/70	115
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
5 per cent 1939/44	109/7
5 per cent 1940/43	112
5 1/2 per cent 1938/46	108/7
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	121
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore	110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/4
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	109
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108
5 per cent M Deb 1959	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	105/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 98/14 declined to Rs. 98/12/6 to close steady as above. The tendency being quietly steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 20

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 7/8

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

Assets And Liabilities For First Half Of May

Bombay, May 21.

The Chief Accountant writes:—

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th May 1936.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	Rs. 70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	Rs. 28,97,51,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs. 4,82,97,000
	Rs. 36,19,48,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised Securities	Rs. 6,18,02,000
Loans on Government & other authorised Securities	Rs. 3,20,13,000
Bills Discounted	Rs. 1,06,67,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs. 1,27,86,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs. 4,22,88,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at call & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.,	Rs. 20,23,92,000
	Rs. 36,19,48,000

LONDON RUBBER
London, May 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 7-3/8

1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	16 11
80 Premier Construction	80 8
75 Tata Oil	15 8
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1440 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	299 6
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5 p.c. Central India	XD. 510 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	154 6
7 p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167 0
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	620 0

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1936

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"Tricolour, Very Life & Prestige Of Country"

"It Has Kept Up Memory Of Nation's Aspirations"

Congress President's Speech At Flag-Hoisting At Reay Market, Poona

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, May 21.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here from Bombay, this morning, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception at Poona Station, where about 5,000 people had gathered at six in the morning. Sjt. Shankarrao Deo and Trimbakrao Deogirikar, Presidents, respectively of Maharashtra Provincial and Poona City Congress Committees, had gone to receive the Congress President some stations ahead.

Panditji was received amidst cries of "Jai." He was profusely garlanded by representatives of several institutions. There was tremendous rush for 'Darshan' also. Panditji acknowledged the people's greetings with folded hands, and then drove in an open car to Sjt. Kakasaheb Gadgil's Wada, where he is putting up.

FLAG-HOISTING

At eight in the morning Panditji performed the flag-hoisting ceremony in Reay Market Maidan. Speaking to the audience after the ceremony, Jawaharlal explained how the tri-colour during the last 15 or 16 years had come to be known as the 'National Flag of India,' and how it had successfully kept up the memory of the nation's aspirations, and its great struggle for their achievement. It was the very life and prestige of the country.

Punditji was later closeted with a number of Congressmen, and had discussions with them for extensive Congress propaganda. This over, he visited the Mand (Harijan) Colony in Bhamburda.

Congress Venue Question

POONA, May 21.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President and party arrived at Poona at 6 this morning.

Huge crowds had collected long before his arrival in spite of the early morning and shouts of "Jawaharlal-ki-jai" rang out continuously for some time, when Panditji stepped out of the train with a genial smile.

Soon after arrival Panditji performed the flag-hoisting ceremony at Reay Market Chowk, where he exhorted the audience to keep the national flag flying. This was over by 8-30 a.m.

Panditji then had discussions with local and provincial Congressmen.

The most important question discussed, it is understood, was the fixing of the venue for the next Congress session. Some other issues also were brought before the Congress President who gave proper answers and instructions.

At 11 a.m. Panditji visited the Bhamburda Harijan colony. He will discuss the formation of Civil Liberties Union this afternoon.

Pandit Jawaharlal is looking cheerful. It is, however, apparent from his changed tone that the heavy programme gone through at Bombay, was not a little difficult.—United Press.

The address presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on Wednesday by the Bombay Country Fancy & Gray Piecegoods Merchants' Association, was executed by Mr. Max, an Indian artist. The material used was of pure Swadeshi manufacture.

Pandit Jawaharlal replies to the joint address of welcome presented by the Grain Merchants Association, Seeds Traders Association, Rice Merchants Association, Sugar Merchants Association, etc., at Dariasthan (Mandvi) on Wednesday evening.

A general view of the largely attended meeting which Pandit Jawaharlal addressed on Tuesday evening at Chowpatti.

BOGUS UNIVERSITY IN LAHORE

Punjab Government Warns Public To Beware Of Degrees Issued

LAHORE, May 19.

A note from the Director, Information Bureau, Punjab states:—

"An institution known as the 'Chartered University of America, with headquarters at Indore, (Central India) is in existence in India. It does not appear to have been registered anywhere in this country as a commercial undertaking, although it has its branches in various parts of the country.

"This so-called University is not recognised by the appropriate authorities in the United States of America, and it apparently exists merely for the sale of degrees and diplomas, which are not recognised by Government."—A.P.

The Reserve Bank of India rate of interest remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.

10 YEARS' SERVICE IN HYDERABAD

Late Mr. Pickthall's Connections With Nizam's State Recalled

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), May 21.

A private cable from Mrs. Pickthall from Saint Ives, Cornwall, to a friend in Hyderabad contains the news of the death there of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, ex-Director of Information of the Nizam's Government. Mr. Pickthall died suddenly on May 19.

On receipt of the news, the Information Bureau was closed for the day. Mr. Pickthall's connections with Hyderabad date from 1925 when he was appointed principal of the Chaderghat Government High School which post he held till retirment last year.

In 1930 he was entrusted by Government with drawing up of a plan for the establishment of an Information bureau and was practically the founder of a bureau of which he was appointed the first director in addition to other duties which included the superintendence of the Hyderabad Civil Services house. He also acted as secretary to the Hyderabad delegation during the first Round Table Conference and later in the capacity of a special officer accompanied the Hyderabad Princes on their European tour which culminated in their marriage to the Turkish Princesses.

Mr. Pickthall who was very unassuming was kindhearted and won a wide circle of friends among the public and officials alike in Hyderabad, where great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Pickthall.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Personnel Of Indian Delegation

SIMLA, May 20.

A communique says:

The Indian delegation to the 20th session of the International Labour Conference which opens at Geneva on 4th June will be composed as follows:—

Government delegates:—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr. S. N. Roy.

Government Advisers:—Messrs. A. Dibdin and S. R. Zaman.

Employers' delegates:—Sir H. M. Mehta with Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans as adviser.

Workers delegate:—Rao Sahib R. W. Fulay with Mr. G. Chelvapathy Chetty as adviser.

Mr. Zaman will be Secretary to the delegation.—A. P.

A sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 has been passed by Diwan Brahmnath, Magistrate First Class Lahore, against a postman of the Lahore General Post Office named Qamar Din on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of about Rs. 1,000.

Cheap Wine To 'Booze' And Pictures To Gaze!

HOW ITALY CARRIES "CIVILISATION" TO ABYSSINIAN 'HEATHENS'

Movements Of Egyptians In Addis Ababa Keenly Watched

(From Our Correcpondent)

CAIRO, (By Mail.)

It is reported in the Damascus papers that the Italians, after the fall of Addis Ababa, have been ordering hundreds of Somalies, and posting them in the capital and other places as policemen, etc., and have started a very active propaganda against Negus.

One of the Coptic priests has written a letter from Addis Ababa to one of his relatives residing in Cairo to the effect that the Italians are keeping a very strict watch over the Egyptians resident in the city. He also writes that every movement of the Egyptians is keenly and secretly watched.

It is rumoured that the Egyptian Government is thinking of withdrawing the Embassy from Addis Ababa, but it is not yet officially notified. Every affair in the city is left in the hands of the military. Thousands of Somalis are busy in searching every house for the hidden property. A large number of Italian sculptors are busy in erecting a huge statue of Sgr. Mussolini in the central part of Addis Ababa.

ITALIAN STAMPS FOR ABYSSINIA.

Now for the first time the people of Abyssinia are using the Italian stamps, coins and currency notes. The mail goes directly to Mussawa. Everywhere the photos and pictures of Sgr. Mussolini and Marshal Badogli are seen in the city. Two trunk roads are named after them.

Every morning the soldiers came to the palace of Negus to salute the Italian flag. Two very big Italian restaurants have been opened in the heart of the city and the chief articles on sale there is wine. It is considered expedient to sell wine at the cheapest possible rates. A new cinema will be opened with the Italian capital, and it will be named "Mussolini Cinema." This picture-house will first screen the pictures in which the dream of Rome and Fascism is filmed.

HEDJAZ-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

The Egyptian papers have published the chief terms of the treaty recently signed between H. M. King Ibn Saud and Ali Maher Pasha, the ex-Prime Minister of Egypt. The chief points settled are: (1) The amount of donations to be sent annually to Hedjaz.

(2) The preparation or manufacture of 'kiswa', or the coverings of the sacred Kaba and other places. The contention of the Hedjaz Government was that those coverings should be manufactured in Hedjaz with the expenditure of the Egyptian Governments; but now it is settled that they will be manufactured in Egypt and if there be any necessity of altering them in any way, the alteration will be done in Hedjaz.

(3) The Mahmal ceremony, that is, the processions of carrying the covering from Egypt, was coming down from the Fatimid Queen Shagart-ud-Dur, up to the beginning of the dispute between the Egyptian and Hedjaz Governments.

The Mahmal procession was conducted by a very great Egyptian army under the command of the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief, but now it is settled that the army conducting the Mahmal procession should not be comprised of such a large force as of yore. The number of soldiers lessened and the command of the army will be entrusted to a civil captain and not to the Commander-in-Chief of Egypt.

It is hoped here that for the next Haj ceremony the Mahmal procession will come to Hedjaz from Egypt.

PIR KARAM SHAH HELD UP IN LAHORE

Footpads Deprive Him Of Rs. 57

LAHORE, May 19.

Pir Karam Shah, who was for a long time confused with the late Col. Lawrence of Arabia on account of his close resemblance to the latter and who, it is stated, was actually mobbed during the funeral procession of Lala Lajpatrai on account of this misunderstanding, was the victim of a highway robbery last night in a busy part of Lahore.

He was passing through Beadon Road when half a dozen persons suddenly appeared on the road and after holding him up searched him and made away with a sum of Rs. 57.

The matter has been reported to the police who have registered a case on a charge of dacoity.—A.P.

LONGEST TRIAL IN WORLD?

Arguments Concluded In Sensational Bhawal Sannyasi Case

DACCA, May 21.

The hearing of what is believed to be the world's longest and biggest trial came to a close yesterday.

Arguments were concluded and the judgment was reserved in the Court of Mr. Pannalal Bose, Special Judge, Dacca, in what is known as the Bhawal Sannyasi Case. The hearing of the case commenced on November 7, 1933, and since that date the hearing continued from day to day until the plaintiff had examined over a thousand witnesses while the defendants examined about five hundred.

In this case, the plaintiff Sannyasi, alleges that he is the second Kumar of Bhawal.

In 1909, when he went to Darjeeling for a change, he was the victim of conspiracy and arsenic poison was administered to him to end his life as a result of which he became senseless and his body removed to the cremation ground at night where, owing to heavy rains people who carried his body left it without setting funeral fire to it.

Some Naga Sannyasis picked up the plaintiff's body, applied medicine and revived his senses after which the plaintiff remained with them as their disciple until he came back to Bhawal in 1922. He now claims the Bhawal Estate in Jaidevpur in this districts as the second son of the late Zemindar of the Estate.

The contention of the defendants, the chief of whom is Bibhabati Devi, wife of the second Kumar, is that the plaintiff, a Punjabi Jat is an imposter. The actual Kumar died at Darjeeling and his dead body was duly cremated after death.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE'S TRANSFER

LUCKNOW: May 19.

Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose was brought here from Yeravda Jail, Poona, on Monday morning and taken to Kurshang to be interned there.—A. P.

SIR H. SUHRAWARDY'S NEW APPOINTMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 20.

Sir Hassan Suhrawardy who was granted an interview by the Viceroy to-day has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Sir Hassan who is an ex-Dean of Faculty of Medicine in the Calcutta University is going down to Bombay 'en route' to England by s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on five months' leave. He will represent the Aligarh Muslim University at the British Empire Universities Congress to be held in Cambridge sometime in June.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

The Traitor's Gate

Inspector Wade—

WITH TIGER TRAYNE IN JAIL, WADE TURNS HIS ATTENTION TO LIEUTENANT HALLOWELL
4-28
THE COURT-MARTIAL HAS STARTED, INSPECTOR WADE! CAN'T YOU SAVE HIM?--
DON'T WORRY, MISS RUISLIP!
LIEUTENANT HALLOWELL, YOU ARE ON TRIAL FOR THE THEFT OF THE CROWN JEWELS! HAVE YOU ANY WITNESSES?
ONLY ONE-- INSPECTOR WADE, SIR!
ON THE NIGHT OF THE THEFT, LIEUTENANT HALLOWELL FOUND THE JEWEL-ROOM OPEN--- HE WENT IN--- THERE WAS ONE WITNESS TO WHAT HAPPENED IN THAT DARK ROOM!
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THIS INFRA-RED CAMERA CAN SEE IN THE DARK!-- IT WILL PROVE HIM NOT GUILTY!
LYMAN ANDERSON

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH B RELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.